PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS SURVEY

HIGHLIGHTS REPORT

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PREFACE

The Prince Edward Island Alcohol and Other Drug Survey : Highlights Report describes this provinces results from the 1989 National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey. Statistics Canada in March, 1989 surveyed 11,634 Canadians aged 15 and over, including 828 Islanders, on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada. Those participating in the survey were questioned on their alcohol and other drug use, including the extent and pattern of use and the setting and circumstances in which they used these drugs. Respondents were also questioned on economic, social and health problems caused by alcohol and other drugs misuse and what should or could be done about these problems. Complete anonymity and confidentiality was guaranteed to all survey participants.

The National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey : Highlights Report, published in 1990, was the first in a propoesed series of reports detailing the surveys resuits. The present P.E.I. report details this provinces results in the national survey. The purpose of this report is to provide those involved with policy and program development, those working in the field and the general population with a solid information base both to stimulate discussion and to make informed decisions about alcohol and other drug use.

There are a number of limitations in the National and Other Drug Survey. Certain groups, such as people living in institutions, the homeless, those without telephones and those under 15 years of age, were not surveyed. Also only a small number of the many types of drugs available were studied. National Health and Welfare (1990) has indicated that they will be looking at some of these topics in separate investigations in the future.

Alcohol and other drug use and misuse has been an area of concern for many years. It is hoped that this P.E.I. report and others arising out of the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey will stimulate informed dialogue and debate leading to effective long term action.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Prince Edward Island Alcohol and other Drugs Survey : Highlights Report is a follow-up to, and data was obtained from provincial results in the 1989 National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey. The National Survey was the result of a collaborative effort utilizing the expertise of many scientists from across Canada.

The team responsible for the P.E.I. Highlights Report consisted of:

Marc Eliany, National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey Project Manager, responsible for project design and development.

James Killorn, Research Consultant, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, who analysed the P.E.I. data and is the author of this report.

Dr. Leo Killorn, Executive Director of Prince Edward Island Addiction Services who acted as the principle P.E.I. reviewer of this report.

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NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS SURVEY

The "National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey Highlights Report" was the first in a series of reports describing the results of Canada's National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in March 1989 on behalf of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Respondents were asked a broad array of questions about their use of alcohol and other drugs, including extent of use, patterns of use and the circumstances and settings associated with use.

The survey is an important milestone for the federal government's National Drug Strategy, since it provides, for the first time, national data on the use of alcohol and other drugs. Launched in 1987, the Strategy coordinates the efforts of 14 federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, addictions agencies across Canada and the private sector. The Department of National Health and Welfare is responsible for overall coordination of the Strategy, which combines both supply reduction and demand reduction initiatives.

The "National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey Highlights Report" provides the National Drug Strategy's partners with a solid basis for evaluating the current dimensions of the problems caused by alcohol and other drug use among adult Canadians. The survey results are generally encouraging. They show that, since 1985, fewer Canadians are drinking alcohol and that the use of prescription drugs such as tranquilizers and sleeping pills is decreasing. The use of illicit drugs also appears to be declining, with the exception of cocaine use, which has remained relatively constant. The survey also shows that the Canadian public is well informed about substance abuse issues and is prepared to support increased education, prevention and treatment programs to reduce the problems caused by alcohol and other drug use.

The priorities identified in the March 1989 survey are consistent with the federal government's allocation of resources within the National Drug Strategy. Approximately 70 percent of the $210 million allocated to the Strategy is directed towards education, prevention and treatment initiatives. The objective of the five-year program is to reduce the harm to individuals, families and communities from the abuse of alcohol and other drugs through a balanced approach that is acceptable to Canadians.

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HIGHLIGHTS : P.E.I. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS SURVEY

METHODS

-Telephone interviews were conducted in March 1989 with 11,634 adult Canadians, including 828 Prince Edward Islanders, aged 15 years and older who were randomly selected. The National response rate was 79% and this increases confidence in the surveys results.

-Survey respondents reported their use of alcohol and other drugs behavior. Research indicated this is both an accurate and efficient method of determining this type of behavior. Some degree of under-reporting, however, can be anticipated and therefore interpretation of this survey's results should take this into consideration.

ALCOHOL USE

Prevalence

-Less than two thirds (64%) of Prince Edward Island adults are current drinkers, ie. reporting consumption of alcoholic beverages at least once in the year prior to the survey. The percentage of P.E.I. adult current drinkers is significantly lower than for the entire country (78%) and is the lowest of any Canadian province.

-P.E.I. adults had the highest percentage of former drinkers (26%) of any province in Canada, and was 10 percentage points higher than the entire country (16%), ie. consumed alcohol during their lifetime but not in the previous tweleve months.

-P.E.I. had the third highest provincial percentage of adults who had never drank alcohol (10%) and also had a greater percentage of lifetime abstainers than were reported nationally (7%).

Frequency

- More Island (59%) than Canadian (51%) current drinkers drink less than once a month. Conversely fewer P.E.I. current drinkers consumed alcohol one to three times per week (34%) or on four or more occasions per week (*6%) than did Canadian current drinkers (38% and 11%).

Quantity

-The average P.E.I. current drinker consumers 3.1 drinks per week which was lower than the Canadain average of 3.7 drinks.

- Over one half (55%) of Island current drinkers did not drink in the week prior to the survey compared to 47% of Canadian current drinkers. Conversely fewer P.E.I. current drinkers consumed one to seven drinks (30%) than did Canadian current drinkers (38%). For both regions about 15% consumed eight or more drinks in the previous week. The minority of current drinkers who consumed eight or more drinks per week inflated both the P.E.I. and Canadian average weekly consumption.

PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

Gender

- A higher percentage of P.E.I. men (72%) than women (57%) are current drinkers. Only small gender differences occur in the percentage of current drinkers at the younger age categories of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24. However in the older age categories men are from 6 to 27 percentage points higher in their proportion of current drinkers. The greatest difference between male and female current drinkers in P.E.I. was in the age category of 55 to 64 years (67% to 40%).

- P.E.I. male current drinkers consume alcohol both more frequently and in greater quantities than do P.E.I. female current drinkers with men consuming an average of 4.7 drinks per week compared to 1.3 drinks for women.

-The P.E.I. results indicating more male than

female current drinkers and males consuming alcohol more frequently and in greater quantities were lower than, but similar in pattern to, the Canadain results. An exception was among 20-24 year olds where more P.E.I. (88%) than Canadian females (83%) were current drinkers.

Age

-Islanders aged 20 to 35 are more likely to drink and do so in greater quantities than are those in other age categories. The highest proportion of current drinkers was among 20 to 24 year olds (87%) who also drank the highest average number of drinks per week (4.3), whereas, the lowest percentage of current drinkers were in the age category 65 and over (34%) who consumed an average of 2.5 drinks per week. The lowest average consumption among current drinkers was among 15 to 19 year olds (1.5 drinks).

-Only between ages 20 and 24 did P.E.I. have as many current drinkers as did Canada and only from ages 20 to 35 did Islander current drinkers consume on average the same or more drinks in the week prior to the survey.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

-P.E.I. adults with at least some post-secondary education are more likely to be current drinkers while those current drinkers with less education have a higher average weekly consumption of alcohol. Consistent with the Canadian results there are more former drinkers among those with a secondary education or less than at higher educational levels.

-The percentage of current drinkers and the average weekly consumption of drinks increases in P.E.I. in households with successively higher incomes. This pattern is consistent with the Canadian results.

-P.E.I. adults who are employed or are students are more likley to be current drinkers. Consistent with the National Survey results, the highest percentage of current drinkers in P.E.I. was among those in managerial/professional positions (82%) with blue collar workers consuming more than any other group. Those Islanders who are keeping house, retired or looking for work were least likely to report being a current drinker.

Marital Status

-Divorced or never married Islanders are more likely to be current drinkers and also consume more drinks per week than other marital categories. Divorced males consumed by far the highest average number of drinks per week.

-Widowed P.E.I. adults are least likely to be current drinkers. This result in part is due to the higher proportion of women and seniors in this category.

-Among all Islanders, divorced women had the highest percentage of current drinkers but the lowest consumption of drinks per week.

Language

-A similar percentage of P.E.I. anglophones and francophones are current drinkers.

Places People Drink

-Island current drinkers are most likely to drink alcohol when in a bar ar tavern or attending a party, social gathering or wedding. Conversely, over 70% of drinkers reported never drinking when eating lunch at a restaurant, at a festival, game or concert, or at a sports activity.

-P.E.I. current drinkers were less likely than Canadians to always drink in every activity surveyed. However Islanders average drink consumption was about the same or higher for most activities.

Social Activities

-Drinking is clearly a social activity. In both Canada and P.E.I. 77% of all current drinkers report never drinking alone or when others are not drinking with 10% drinking alone a few times a month or more.

-Almost half of Island current drinkers reported

drinking with friends a few times a month or more with only 6% not drinking with them in the past year. In contrast 56% did not drink with their co-workers in the 12 months prior to the survey.

ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS

-Thirteen percent of P.E.I. current drinkers reported having had problems with friendships or social life due to their own drinking, with 8% having these social problems in the year prior to the survey.

-At some time in their life 12% of Island current drinkers ,and in the last 12 months *7%, have experienced a physical health problem due to their drinking.

-P.E.I. current drinkers were more likely that Canadian current drinkers to report their drinking had, at some time, affected their home life or marriage (10% to 6%) and financial postion (9% to 5%).

Drinking and Driving

- Among Island current drinkers 17% have driven within an hour of having two or more drinks in the twelve months prior to the survey. This is slightly lower than the national results. Both Island and Canadian men were much more likely than women to report drinking and driving.

-Islanders who consumed an average of eight or more drinks per week were about four times as likely to report drinking and driving as were other current drinkers who drink less.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY OTHER PEOPLES ALCOHOL USE

- At some time in their lives, 60% of P.E.I. adults have been insulted or humiliated by some one who has been drinking. 38% have been disturbed by a vocal party or the behavior of people drinking at a party.

- Over one third of Island adults have had a serious argu ment as a result of anothers drinking or have been a passenger with a drunk driver.

-About one fifth have been assaulted by someone who had been drinking or lost friends, or have had family problems as a result of someone else's drinking.

-Nine percent of Island adults have been in an accident or have had their property vandalized and 6% have had financial difficulties as a result of anothers drinking.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DRINKING IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

-Most P.E.I. and Canadian adults feel it is acceptable for others to have one or two drinks at a bar, at a party, at someone elses home, while having dinner at home, and at your home with friends. In no situation, however, do a majority of P.E.I. or Canadian adults believe it is acceptable to drink enough to feel the effects.

-Over one half of P.E.I. adults do not approve of co-workers drinking when they go to lunch or drinking at sports or recreation events. Forty-three percent believe it is unacceptable for people to drink with friends after work.

-For all situations surveyed P.E.I. women tend to have more restrictive attitudes toward drinking than do men. As well more men and women feel it is not acceptable for women to drink in a bar compared to men.

OTHER DRUGS

Illicit Drug Use

-Cannabis (marijuana or hashish) is the most commonly used illicit drug among P.E.I. adults with 17.9% having used it in their lifetime, and 4.7% being current users. Compared to other provinces P.E.I. has the lowest percentage of adults who have ever used this drug and second lowest

proportion of current users.

-Almost two thirds of Island current users of cannabis use it less than once a month and 17% use it once a week or more.

-About twice as many P.E.I. men as women (24.6% to 11.4%) reported using cannabis some time in their lives.

-Those Islanders aged 25 to 34 (43%) were most likely to have used cannabis in their lifetime followed by those aged 20-24 (35%). Fifteen percent of respondents who are 15 to 19 years of age report having used this drug.

-Divorced or never married Islanders were twice as likley to report having used cannabis.

-L.S.D., speed or heroin have been used by *2.4% of Island adults in their lifetime. This is lower than the 4.1% of Canadian adults reporting use of these drugs.

-P.E.I. adults were questioned on their use of cocaine or crack but due to the low number of respondents indicating use of these drugs the data had to be suppressed.

Licit Drug Use

-The use of prescripton narcotics such as codeine, morphine or demerol in the 30 days prior to the survey was reported by *2.8% of P.E.I. adults which was the second lowest percentage among Canadian provinces.

-Tranquillizer usage in the previous 30 days was reported by *2.2% of Island adults and 3.1% of Canadian adults.

-The use of sleeping pills in the 30 day period prior to the survey was reported by *1.9% of P.E.I. and 3.6% of Canadian respondents.

Problems Associated with Drug Use

- Because the drug use incidence reported by Canadians was relatively low the survey did not focus on individual drug-related problems. Respondents were however, asked the impact of other peoples use of drugs on themselves.

-Twenty-two percent of P.E.I. adults reported having a friend with a drug problem, 11% a relative with a drug problem, and 9% that a co-worker had a drug problem. Ninty -eight percent indicated that their spouse or partner did not have a drug problem.

PUBLIC OPINION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ISSUES

-A strong majority of P.E.I. adults believer that prevention and treatment activities should be increased in a number of areas, including expanded treatment programs (73%), expanded alcohol and drug education programs (81%), warning labels on alcoholic beverages (78%), increased efforts preventing serving intoxicated persons (78%) and increased government advertising against drinking (56%).

- Most Island adults believe that alcohol should not be sold in corner stores(82%). Only 5% believe liquor store hours should be expanded and 25% that taxes on alcohol should be increased.

- Over one third (38%) of Island respondents feel the legal drinking age should be increased, 54% that it should remain the same and 5% believe it should be lowered. Almost two thirds (62%) believe that a person caught with marijuana should have a criminal record.

- A majority of P.E.I. adults believe alcohol advertising on television should be prohibited (55%) and 57% believe wine, liquor and beer companies should be permitted to sponsor sporting or cultural events.

-In all areas surveyed P.E.I. women were more likely to be supportive of policies designed to limit alcohol and other drug use.

INTRODUCTION*

There is ample evidence to suggest that the abuse of alcohol and other drugs affects a significant number of Canadians directly, and many more indirectly.

Past research efforts, such as the 1985 Health Promotion Survey, contain information on the use of alcohol and other drugs that has proven useful to researchers and practitioners. This demonstrated the need for an information database that could be used for an in-depth exploration of alcohol and other drug topics.

The development of this database has been a top priority of the National Drug Strategy (NDS). This program was launched on May 27, 1987, by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, with the objective of reducing harm to individuals, families and communities from the abuse of drugs.

The National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (NADS) is the first major Canadian study with an exclusive focus on alcohol and other drug-related issues. The objectives of the study are to document:

- national and regional patterns of alcohol and other drug consumption;
- reasons for using alcohol and other drugs;
- where and when people use alcohol and other drugs;
- the role played by family members and friends with regard to alcohol and other drug-related behaviour;
- consequences of consumption of alcohol and other drugs;
- actions taken in response to, or in anticipation of, these consequences; and
- attitudes and beliefs held by Canadians on alcohol and other drug use, and their opinions on related policy issues.

Methods

The data for the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey were collected through telephone interviews. The sample consisted of 11,634 Canadians, 15 years of age and older, from all ten provinces, excluding residents of institutions such as prisons and hospitals. Due to special sampling requirements, separate surveys will be conducted in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The exclusion of these populations should not significantly affect national averages.

Seventy-nine percent of those contacted responded to the interviews. This high response rate increases confidence in the accuracy of the results reported here.

Statistics Canada conducted the interviews on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada in March 1989. Households were selected via random digit-dialling methods so that most Canadian households were equally likely to be selected. The data were weighted to take into account households without phones, persons who did not respond, multiple telephones in households, the number of persons in the household, census projection counts for the provinces, and the age and sex of the population.

Respondents were asked to report about specific periods, e.g., the number of alcoholic beverages consumed in the week prior to the survey. Random sampling takes into account the possibility that some respondents may have had atypically high or low consumption levels during that period. Thus, the report discusses the average number of drinks consumed per week on the assumption that the number of drinks consumed in the week preceding the survey provides a reliable estimate of this statistic.

All findings in this report were examined for statistical significance. Measures of the reliability of the data, known as the sampling error of the estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV), were used to determine whether findings were suitable for release. In the tables appended to this report, estimates with a CV between 16.5% and 33.0% are marked with an asterisk (*) to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a CV exceeding 33.0% are not considered reliable and were thus omitted from this publication. (See the Appendix on Methodology for additional detail.)

All percentages in the discussions of alcohol use have been rounded off without decimal places. Because a smaller percentage of Canadians use illicit and licit drugs, all percentages in the discussion of drug use are given to one decimal place.

Throughout, differences in responses are expressed as "percentage points," that is, relative to the total response rather than just to those answering the question. For example, a decrease from 77% to 67% is shown as a decrease of ten percentage points (77 - 67 = 10), not as a decrease of 13 percent (10/77 x 100).

The findings reported here are based primarily upon descriptive cross-tabulations: they do not attempt to control for the effects of associated phenomena. As such, they should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

Limitations of the Survey

Despite the size and scope of the survey, several important limitations to the data provided here should be considered at the outset.

First, the emphasis in this survey is primarily on alcohol use and secondarily on other drugs. Previous research clearly supports such an emphasis since alcohol is a much greater problem whether considered in terms of extent of use or of problems associated with use.

Second, only a limited range of drugs could be considered in this survey. There are literally thousands of psychotropic and other substances that affect the health of Canadians, and no one study could cover each of these adequately. Consequently, the survey focused upon those drugs that, by virtue of their frequency, quantity and circumstances of use, were most likely to be linked to health or other problems.

Third, the relatively small populations of users of certain drugs inhibits detailed descriptions of the characteristics of the users and the consequences associated with use. In-depth studies of known user populations are a more appropriate means for addressing these issues.

Fourth, institutionalized Canadians and those not accessible by telephone were excluded from the survey. Patterns of use within these groups can be expected to be significantly different from those of the general population. Special studies of these populations will be required to supplement the data provided in this report.

Finally, a major concern in any survey of alcohol and other drug use is the accuracy of self-reported data (Bachman and O'Malley, 1981; Smart and Jarvis, 1981). Wherever possible, this survey adopted standard questions which have proven to be effective in previous research. Further, conforming to the Statistics Act, all respondents were given assurances of anonymity and confidentiality. Allowing respondents to remain anonymous increases the response rate and improves the likelihood that they will respond truthfully to sensitive questions. Confidence in the data can also be bolstered by the high level of response – greater than 99% for most questions.

Research has shown self-reports of drinking to have considerable reliability (Fitzgerald and Mulford, 1978; Khavari and Farmer, 1978). The general validity of self-reported data on drug use is also supported by a growing body of literature. Although there may be some under-estimation regarding the frequency and quantity of alcohol and other drug use, this should not impair intergroup comparisons (Smart and Adlaf, 1987).

However, some degree of under-reporting of alcohol and other drug use can be expected, and the problem of under-reporting is likely to vary depending upon the substance under consideration. For example, in the case of prescription drugs, many respondents may simply not be aware of the specific classes of drugs they have been consuming. In the case of illicit drugs, many people may be reluctant to admit use. Consequently, these estimates should be considered not solely on their own merits, but also within the larger context of the emerging body of information on alcohol and other drug use in Canada. Each potential source of such information has certain advantages, as well as definite limitations. Together, they allow us to produce an increasingly valid and accurate portrait of the problem.

* Reprinted from Health and Welfare Canada, 'National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (1989) : Highlights Report. ' 1990. p.1-2

PART ONE : DRINKING ON P.E.I.

The greatest portion of the National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey examined Canadian drinking practices. Those surveyed were asked about their frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption, where and when they drank, who they drink with, alcohol-related problems, attitudes on using alcohol in various situations and their opinions on some public policy issues.

Definitions

In this report those Islanders and Canadians who have consumed at least one drink in the twelve months prior to the survey are classified as 'current drinkers'. This definition has been used in the 1989 National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey (Health and Welfare Canada, 1990); the 1985 Health Promotion Survey (Health and Welfare Canada, 1988) and is also used frequently in United States research. Those Islanders and Canadians who in their lifetime have drank alcohol but have not done so in the last year are called 'former drinkers'.

For the purposes of this survey a "drink" is defined as:

- -One glass of wine or a wine cooler; or
- -A glass of draft or one bottle of beer; or
- -One drink in which there is 44 ml(1.5 oz.) of hard liquor.

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Approximately 64% of Prince Edward Islanders aged 15 years and over are current drinkers, consuming an alcoholic beverage at least once in the year prior to the survey. About one quarter (26%) of Islanders are former drinkers who consumed alcohol during their lifetime but not in the twelve months preceeding the survey. Ten percent indicated that they had never drank alcoholic beverages in their lifetimes (Table 1).

In P.E.I. 29% of the current drinkers consumed alcohol less than once a month. A similar percentage (30%) reported drinking less than once a week and 34% drink one to three times a week. Approximately *6% of the current drinkers on P.E.I. consumed alcohol on four or more occasions each week (Table 3).

Among current P.E.I. drinkers over one half (55%) had not had a drink in the previous week. Thirty percent had consumed between one and seven drinks and 10% had between eight and fourteen drinks. Almost *5% of current drinkers consumed fifteen or more dirnks in the past week. Overall current drinkers consumed an average of 3.1 drinks per week (Table 1).

The interpretation of current drinkers average consumption must be done cautiously because of the disproportionate effect that those drinking eight or more drinks per week (15%) have on the average. It is important to note that among all persons over 15 years of age surveyed in P.E.I., over seventy percent (72%) reported no alcohol consumption in the previous week with a majority of those classified as current drinkers not drinking during that week (Table 1).

PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

Geographic Comparisons

P.E.I. had the lowest proportion of current drinkers (64%) of any province in Canada and was significantly lower than the percentage of current drinkers in the country as a whole (78%). In addition P.E.I. had the highest percentage of its' population (26%) who are former drinkers of any provinvce. There were 10% more former drinkers

in P.E.I. that in the country as a whole (16%). P.E.I. ranked third, provincially, in the proportion of those who had never drank alcohol. More Islanders reported never drinking (10%) than the country overall (7%) (Table 1).

Among current drinkers surveyed, more Prince Edward Islanders compared to Canadians drank less than once a month (29% to 26%) and less than once a week (30% to 25%). Fewer current drinkers from P.E.I. reported drinking one to three times per week (34%) or four or more times (*6%) than for the entire country (38% and 11%). In addition, more current Island drinkers did not drink in the previous week (55%) compared to current drinkers throughout Canada (47%).

Fewer of P.E.I.s current drinkers had one to seven drinks in the past week (30%) compared to Canada (38%) with only small differences occurring for those drinking 8 to 14 drinks (10% to 9%) and 15 or more drinks (*4.5% to 6%). Current drinkers average consumption per week was slightly lower in P.E.I. (3.1 drinks) than for Canada (3.7) (Table 1). As well, a higher proportion of all adults surveyed in P.E.I. (72%) did not have a drink in the previous week than in the entire country (59%).

Gender

For all age categories except age 20 to 24, which was similar, a higher percentage of P.E.I. men than women drank alcohol in the preceeding twelve months. As indicated in Table 2, 71% of P.E.I. male adults and 57% of female adults aged fifteen and over reported using alcohol in the past year. Only small differences of less than 5% occurred between male and female current drinkers for the younger age categories (15 to 19 and 20 to 24) whereas larger differences occurred in other age categories. The smallest percentage differences between male and female current drinkers, over age 24, occurred at age 45 to 54 (males-67%; females-61%) with the largest difference being at age 55 to 64 (males-67%; females-40%). The notable exception to more P.E.I. male than female current drinkers was in ages 20 to 24 where 88% of females and 86% of males reported drinking in the past year (Table 3).

The largest percentage reduction in current P.E.I. male drinkers by age group occurred from age 55-64 to 65 and over (67% to 48%) with the next largest drop being from aged 25-34 to 35-44 (83% to 70%). For females the largest percentage drop in current drinkers occurred between ages 45-54 to 55-64 (61% to 40%) and a drop of approximatlely 16% at ages 25-34 and 65 and over from the previous age categories. The only succeeding age categories in which there was a significant increase in current drinkers occurred for both males and females between ages 15-19 (68% and 64%) and ages 20-24(86% and 88%) (Table 2).

P.E.I. men consume alcohol more frequently than do P.E.I. women (Table 3). Over one third (35%) of male drinkers consumed alcohol at least twice a week, compared to approximately *10% of female current drinkers. Forty-four percent of female drinkers reported using alcohol less than monthly compared to 17% of male drinkers.

P.E.I. male drinkers also reported consuming alcohol in greater quantities than female drinkers (Table 2). Almost one quarter (23%) of male drinkers consumed 8 or more drinks, in the week prior to the survey, compared to 5% of female drinkers. Conversely, about two thirds (66%) of female drinkers did not drink in the week prior to the survey compared to 47% of male drinkers. Men on the average, consumed 4.7 drinks per week compared to 1.3 drinks for women.

The proportion of current drinkers was lower in P.E.I. than for the entire country in almost all age categories for both males and females. The lone exception was for 20 to 24 year old females (P.E.I.-88%, Canada-83%). Overall, compared to the rest of the country, there were fewer current drinkers among P.E.I. males (84% to 71%) and females (72% to 57%). Also P.E.I. males drank less in the last week (4.7 drinks to 5.3 drinks) as did females (1.3 drinks to 2 drinks) in comparison to the Canadian results (Table 1). Only at the age categories 20 to 24 and 25 to 34 for men and 25 to 34 for women, was there a higher average number of drinks consumed in the previous week in P.E.I. than for the whole country. Also, among those who drank in the last year, significantly more P.E.I. than Canadian males (47% to 38%) and females

(66% to 57%) did not drink in the week preceeding the survey. Fewer drinking males in P.E.I. than Canada drank fifteen or more drinks on the last week (*7% to 10%). Comparitively, a higher proportion of P.E.I. males (44% to 39%) and females (77% to 64%) drinkers used this drug less than weekly over the past year.

Age

Generally in P.E.I. the percentage of current drinkers decreased at succeeding age categories (Table 2). Exceptions to this were a 21% increase in current drinkers between ages 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 (66% to 87%) and no difference between the age categories 34 to 44 and 45 to 54 (both 64%). The largest decrease (19%) in the proportion of current drinkers occurred between the 55 to 64 and 65 plus age categories. Among current drinkers the highest average number of drinks consumed per week was among 20 to 24 year olds (4.3) with a decrease at each succeeding age category except for a moderate increase for those aged 65 and over (Table 2). The lowest average weekly consumption among current drinkers was among 15 to 19 year olds (1.5 drinks per week). In all age categories current drinking men drank significantly more drinks per week than did women current drinkers. The highest average weekly consumption among P.E.I. males was at ages 20 to 24 (6.8 drinks) and ages 25 to 34 (6 drinks) and for females at ages 25 to 34 (2.1 drinks) and 20 to 24 (1.8 drinks). The lowest average weekly consumption was at age 15 to 19 for both males (2.3 drinks) and females (0.5 drinks).

Approximately 80% of P.E.I. 15 to 19 year olds and 65% of 20 to 24 and 45 to 54 year old current drinkers drink less than once a week. All other age categories ranged from 50% to 55% drinking less than once a week (Table 3). Comparisons among the age categories for higher frequency of drinking cannot be made due to the data being highly or very highly variable in most of these categories. It should, however, be noted that both Canadian and P.E.I. current drinkers sixty-five and over had the highest proportion of those drinking four or more times a week (22% and *26%).

In the 20 to 24 year age categories both Canada (88%) and P.E.I. (87%) had the same proportion of current drinkers. At all other ages there were proportionately fewer current drinkers in P.E.I.. The differences ranged from 8% fewer in P.E.I. at age 15 to 19 years to 20% fewer at age sixty five and over. As well as having the same number of current drinkers at the ages 20 to 24 those in this category also averaged drinking the same number of drinks as their counterparts in the entire cross-country survey. Only at age 25 to 34 did P.E.I. current drinkers consume more (4.1 to 3.7 drinks) in the prior week compared to the national results. P.E.I. current drinkers consumed less in all other age categories with the greatest difference being in the 45 to 54 year age category (2.6 to 4.3 drinks). Also more P.E.I. current drinkers drank less than once a week than across the country at ages 15 to 19 (80% to 70%), 20 to 24 (65% to 48%), 35 to 44 (56% to 48%) and 45 to 54 (64% to 44%). At all the other age categories only small differences occurred between P.E.I. and Canada in current drinkers averaging drinking less than once a week.

Education

The number of current drinkers on P.E.I. is higher for those with more than a secondary education but those who did drink, consumed less on average per week (Table 4). Adults with some post-secondary eduation (76%) had the highest proportion of current drinkers compared to those with post-secondary degrees (70%) or a secondary education or less (59%). Those with a secondary education or less consumed more drinks on average per week (3.5) than those with some post secondary education (2.6) or post secondary degree (2.7).

The percentage of current drinkers among men increases with educational level attained. Sixty-eight percent of men with a secondary education or less drank in the preceeding year compared to 72% of those with some post-secondary education and 82% of those with a post secondary degree.

In comparison with men, women with a secondary education or less (49%) and with a post secondary degree (62%) were less likely to be current drinkers-a difference of 20 percentage points. Conversely, more women with some post-secondary education (78%) are current drinkers

than males in the same educational category (72%).

The percentage of former drinkers in P.E.I. is about 10% higher at each educational level compared to the Canadian results. There are more former drinkers in P.E.I. among those with the lowest educational level, secondary or less (29%) than at each of the higher educational levels (20%).

At all educational levels the percentage of P.E.I. current drinkers was lower than in the entire country (from 11% to 14% lower). This lower proportion of P.E.I. current drinkers occurred for both males and females but tended to be more pronounced for females at the post secondary completion (62% to 82%) secondary or less (49% to 66%) levels and for males with some post secondary education (72% to 89%). Also, current drinkers on P.E.I., consumed fewer drinks than Canadians in the prior week at all educational levels. (secondary=3.5 to 3.8, some post secondary=2.6 to 4.2, post secondary completion=2.7 to 3.6).

Income

The incidence of alcohol use increases in P.E.I. in households with successively higher household incomes (Table 5). In households where the annual income is $40,000 or more, 76% are current drinkers compared to 72% at the $20,000 to $39,999 level, 52% at the $10,000 to $19,999 level and 32% with incomes less than $10,000. As incomes increase the percentage difference between males and females who drink tends to decrease. In households where the income is less than $10,000 per year significantly more males than females are current drinkers (50% to 23%) whereas at the highest income level of $40,000 and over about 76% of both males and females are current drinkers.

The average weekly consumption of alcohol among current drinkers also increases with higher household incomes (Table 5). Current drinkers in the less than $10,000 category consumed on average 2.2 drinks per week. The largest increase in average drinks consumed per week occurred between the incomes of $20,000 to $39,999 (2.7 drinks) and $40,000 or over (4.5 drinks).

As well, the percentage of those who drank in the past week increases at successively higher income levels. For example, in the lowest income group 17% drank in the week prior to the survey compared to 40% in the highest income bracket. Also the percentage of former drinkers is much higher at lower income levels: < $10,000 = 52%; $10,000 to $19,999 = 36%; $20,000 to $39,999 = 22%; $40,000 > = 17%. Thus in P.E.I. there is a tendency in households with higher incomes to have more adults who drank and consumed more in the prior week and who are considered to be current drinkers, and fewer former drinkers.

At all income levels there is a lower percentage of current drinkers in P.E.I. compared to Canada with the differences ranging from 8 percentage points at the $20,000 to $39,999 income level (72% to 80%) to 28 percentage points at the lowest income level (32% to 60%). Both P.E.I. males and females had fewer current drinkers proportionately than nationwide at each income level. The P.E.I. trend of higher average consumption per week at higher household incomes was consistent with the Canadian results. P.E.I. consumption was lower by one half to one drink per week at all income levels except at the highest income category (4.5 to 4.2 drinks).

Employment

The proportion of current drinkers is highest in P.E.I. among those who are employed or are students (Table 6). Those in managerial/ professional positions (82%) had the highest percentage of those who drank in the past year followed by blue collar workers (74%), students (69%) and other white collar workers (66%). Current drinkers among those who were retired, looking for work or keeping house ranged from 43% to 47%.

Except among students (74% to 64%), women were less likely than men to be current drinkers in all employment categories. This gender difference for current drinkers ranged from 3% to 10% except for a more pronounced difference between males and females who are retired (62% to 19%) or looking for work (59% to 31%). In P.E.I.

women who are retired (19%) or looking for work (31%) are much less likely to be current drinkers than women in all other employment categories (65% to 79%). The differences among male current drinkers is less pronounced between employment categories and and ranges from 59% for those looking for work to 85% of those in managerial/professional positions (Table 6).

Among current drinkers, blue collar workers consumed significantly more per week (5.4 drinks) than in any other category. The next highest consumption per week was among managerial/professional job holders (3.3 drinks) with the lowest consumers keeping house (0.6 drinks) and students (1.3 drinks). In all employment categories males consumed a significantly higher number of drinks per week. Among male drinkers blue collar workers had the highest average weekly consumption (6.2 drinks) followed by those in managerial/professional positions (4.6 drinks) while the highest female consumption was among those with managerial/professional positions (2.2 drinks) followed by other white collar workers (1.7 drinks) (Table 6).

About 10% of P.E.I. and 12% of Canadian blue collar current drinkers consumed fifteen or more drinks in the week preceeding the survey (Table 6). Data for other employment categories in P.E.I. and their weekly consumption cannot be reported due to high or very high sampling variability. P.E.I. was lower than Canada for both sexes in all employment categories in its' percentage of current drinkers and also in their average consumption per week (except the same for blue collar males). Also in all employment categories P.E.I. had more former drinkers than nationally. The highest percentage of former drinkers in P.E.I. by far is among those who are retired (45%) or looking for work (*45%) with the least being among those in managerial/professional postions (*12%).

Marital Status

Divorced (79%), never married (74%) and separated Islanders (66%) are more likely to be current drinkers than those who are married (60%) ar widowed (41%) (Table 7). The large discrepancy between those who are widowed and other marital categories may at least in part be attributed to higher proportions of seniors and women in the widowed population.

As well never married, divorced and separated P.E.I. current drinkers reported drinking on average more per week than those who are widowed or married. Islanders who have never married consume an average of 4.2 drinks per week, compared to 3.7 drinks for those who are divorced and 2.9 drinks for those who are separated. In contrast both married and widowed drinkers consume an average of 2.5 drinks per week. Divorced male current drinkers consumed the highest average number of drinks (9.5) followed by widowed or never married males (about 6 drinks per week). Interestingly divorced women had the highest percentage of current drinkers (86%) but the lowest average consumption per week among drinkers (0.6 drinks).

Compared to the Canadian results P.E.I. had fewer current drinkers among those who are widowed (49% to 41%), separated (76% to 66%), married (79% to 60%) and never married (82% to 74%). By contrast both P.E.I. and Canada had about 79% of current drinkers among those who are divorced. 'Widowed' was the only marital category where Islanders consumed more drinks than Canadians (2.5 to 2.1). Both Islanders and Canadians who never married consumed about 4.2 drinks per week. Islanders who are divorced or married consumed 0.7 to 0.9 drinks less while those who were separated drank considerably less than Canadians overall (2.9 to 5.2 drinks) per week.

Language

Consistent with Canadian results the percentage difference is small in P.E.I. between current drinking anglophones (64%) and francophones (62%). Results indicate that Island francophone drinkers consume more per week than anglophones (4.5 to 3.1 drinks) but this data must be interpreted with caution because of the low number of francophones surveyed (Table 8).

Places People Drink

All P.E.I. current drinkers were asked how often they participated in eleven different activities. Also they were questioned on how often they drank and how many drinks they typically consumed when involved in each activity.

Both male and female Islanders are most likely to drink when they go to a bar or tavern or when attending a party, social gathering or a wedding (Table 9). Almost two thirds (64%) of current drinkers reported always drinking when going to a bar or tavern with and additional *17% drinking there half the time or more. Seventy two percent of males always drink in a bar or tavern compared to 53% of females. Thirty seven percent always drink when at a party, social gathering, or wedding, with another 27% drinking half the time or more and 9% never drink on such occasions.

Twelve percent of Island drinkers always drink when having dinner in a restaurant with an additional *14% drinking half the time or more. Almost half (47%) reported never drinking when having dinner at restaurants. The activities the most current drinkers reported never drinking at were: eating lunch at a restaurant (85%); at a festival, game or concert (72%), or at a sports activity (70%).

The usual number of drinks per occasion was highest for P.E.I. drinkers in bars and taverns (3.8 drinks), at festivals, games or concerts (3.5 drinks) and at parties, social gatherings or weddings (3.2 drinks). These three types of events were highest in the number of drinks consumed per occasion for both males and females. In almost every type of activity surveyed P.E.I. males drank more per occasion than females. The only exception was in a restaurant for dinner or lunch where they both consumed about the same amount. Consumption was lowest in a restaurant at lunch (1.3 drinks) or dinner (1.4 drinks), as well as the average of 2.3 drinks per occasion at home, someone elses home or when a friend or relative visits.

The percentage of P.E.I. current drinkers who always drink is lower for every activity than in the entire country. The activities at which Island current drinkers were much less likely to be always drinking were at a party, social gathering or wedding (37 % to 52 %), at a restaurant for dinner (12% to 23%), during lesiure acitvities (*6% to 15%) and at al bar or tavern (64% to 72%). However for most activities the average number of drinks consumed per occasion by Islanders was higher or almost he same as the Canadian results. Events where Islanders average consumption was much higher was at a festival game or concert (3.5 to 2.6 drinks), club or meeting (2.9 to 2.1 drinks), at a bar or tavern (3.8 to 3.4 drinks) and sports activity (2.7 to 2.2 drinks).

Drinking Companions

All current drinkers were asked how often they drank , either by themseleves or with friends, spouses, relatives or co-workers. The results indicate clearly that drinking in P.E.I. and Canada is a social activity. Generally people rarely drink alone. Among both Canadian and P.E.I. current drinkers 77% reported never drinking alone or when others are not drinking with about *10% drinking alone a few times a month or more (Table 10).

Friends

About one half of P.E.I. current drinkers (49%) drank with their friends a few times per month or more (Table 10). Only about *6% never drink with friends. These findings are almost identical to those reported for the entire country.

Spouses

Just over one half of P.E.I. current drinkers (52%) never consume alcohol with a spouse or partner (Table 10). Caution should be taken in interpreting this result as about 44% of those surveyed are not married. Current drinkers aged 35 to 54 were most likely to report drinking with their spouse/partner (67%) followed by those aged 55 and over (50%) and aged 15 t 34 (37%). This low percentage of the youngest age group reporting drinking with a spouse/partner is probably reflective at least in part, of fewer people having spouses. Yet drinking with a spouse/partner ranks second only to drinking with friends in drinking with them a few times a month or more (23% to 49%).

The percentage of current drinkers drinking with a spouse or partner at least a few times a year was about the same in P.E.I. as in Canada for all age categories. However more Canadian current drinkers drank a few times a month or more with their spouse/partner (31% to 23%).

Family Members

Relatives other than spouses are third commonest drinking partners in P.E.I. (Table 10). About 21% of current drinkers drank alcohol with relatives or family members a few times a month or more with 51% doing so a few times a year. Results indicate that 28% of current P.E.I. drinkers never drank in the last year with relatives/family members with very little difference occurring between the various age categories. Those aged 15 to 34 were most likely to drink with relative/family members at least a few times a month (24%) with the least likely being those aged 35 to 54 (*17%). Conversely, those aged 35 to 54 were most likely to drink with relatives/family members a few times a year (57%) with those aged 15 to 34 least likely doing so just a few times a year (48%).

Compared to the overall Canadian results Islanders were less likely to have drank with a relative/family member at least a few times in the past year (80% to 72%). Consistent with this data at the various age categories, Islanders are from 6% to 9% less likely to have drank a few times or more in the past year with relatives/family members. As well Canadian current drinkers are slightly more likely to drink with relatives once a month or more than are Islanders (25% to 21%).

Co-workers

Fifty-six percent of Island current drinkers did not drink with their co-workers in the past year with 30% doing so only a few times (Table 10). Those aged 15 to 34 were most likely to have drank with co-workers (54%) followed by those aged 35-54 (44%) and 55 and over (*12%). The comparitively low percentage of those 55 and over reporting drinking with co-workers, at least in part, probably reflects the lower percentage of these people who are actively involved in the work force.

Islander current drinkers were more likely than Canadians to have drank with a co-worker in the past year (44% to 39%). Both of these regions were similar for all age categories except 15 to 34 olds where a significantly higher percentage of Islanders drank with co-workers (54% to 46%).

Drinking Alone

About 77% of P.E.I. current drinkers never drank alone in the previous year (Table 10). Those 55 years old and over were most likely to have drank alone (*33%) followed by those aged 35 to 54 (*26%) and 15 to 35 (*18%). About half of Island drinkers who reported drinking alone did so at least a few times a month (*11%). Island and national results are similar except forage 55 and over where more Islanders have drank alone (*33% to 25%).

ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS

Problems with Ones Own Alcohol Use

Current drinkers were asked whether there ever was a time they felt their own use of alcohol had a harmful effect on their friendships, social life, physical health, outlook on life, home life or marriage, employment or studies, or their financial position. It is impossible to get a complete picture of problems experienced by P.E.I. current drinkers because of the high or very high sampling variability for much of the data related to these questions. However result that can be reported with some confidence will be discussed.

Thirteen percent of P.E.I. current drinkers have experienced problems with friendships or social life in their lifetime as result of their own drinking. 8% reported such problems have occurred in the prior twelve months. The next most common consequense of their alcohol use was with their physical health (Ever-12%; Last year-7%).

Between 8% and 10% of Island current drinkers have experienced problems with their home life or marriage, financial position and their outlook on

life. Problems with employment or studies were the least likely to be reported. For all problem categories men are much more likely than women to report problems caused by their own drinking P.E.I. results of drinking problems and their relation to age (Table 12) or consumption in the previous seven days (Table 13) cannot be commented on, even in part, because of the high sampling variabiltiy.

P.E.I. current drinkers were more likely than Canadians to report ever having problems related to their own alcohol use in either friendships or social life (13% to 11%), home life or marriage (10% to 6%) and financial position (9% to 6%). For all other categories of problems the percentage of Islanders and Canadians is quite similar.

Drinking and Driving

Seventeen percent of P.E.I. current drinkers reported that, in the prior twelve months, they had driven within an hour after having two or more drinks (Table 14). Men (26%) were much more likely than women (*7%) to report drinking and driving. Younger drinkers, aged 15 to 34, are more likely to report drinking and driving (22%) followed by those aged 35 to 54 (*17%).

Generally in P.E.I. the more a person drinks the more likely they are to also report drinking and driving (Table 15). *Ten percent of current drinkers who did not drink in the previous week reported driving in the last year within one hour of consuming at least two drinks, compared to *15% of those who consumed one to seven drinks in the previous week, 46% of those consuming eight to fourteen drinks and 86% of those drinking twenty-eight or more drinks.

Overall more Canadians (19%) than Islanders (17%) drank and drove in the past year. The only other major differences in the results between Canada and P.E.I. were in some of the results relating to drinks consumed in the week preceeding the survey. More Canadians who had drank one to seven drinks in the past week reported drinking and driving (20% to *15%) and more Islanders who had twenty eight or more drinks drank and drove (86% to 45%) within an hour after consuming two or more drinks.

Problems Caused By Other Peoples Alcohol Use

All those surveyed were questioned on problems they had experienced as a result of other peoples drinking behavior (Table 16). Sixty percent of Islanders reported being humiliated or insulted in their lifetime and 26% in the last year by someone who had been drinking. 36% have been disturbed by people drinking at a party, 19% in the preceeding year. More than one third (38%) reported having been in a serious quarrel or argument during their lifetime as a result of another's drinking, with 18% having been in one in the year preceeding the survey. Twenty-two percent of Islanders reported being pushed, hit or physically assaulted at least once in their life by someone who had been drinking and 7% reported this problem had occurred in the past year. In their lifetime 9% and in the last year *3% of those surveyed had their property vandalized by someone who had been drinking.

At some time in life, 37% of Islanders, have been a passenger in a motor vehicle with a drunk driver and 11% have been involved in this situation in the past year. 9% have at some time been in a traffic accident caused by another persons drinking.

Just over onefifth (21%) of P.E.I. respondants have had family problems or marriage difficulties as result of someone elses' drinking. In the previous year 8% had this type of marital or family difficulties. 18% reported having lost friends as a result of another person's drinking with 8% being in the year prior to the survey. Finally, 6% of Islanders reported having experienced financial troubles due to the drinking of others.

For most types of problems people experienced as a result of other peoples drinking the P.E.I. and Canadian results show no major differences. However more Islanders report being insulted or humiliated in their lifetime (60% to 52%) and in the year prior to the survey (26% to 21%). Conversely more Canadians reported being disturbed by the behavior of people drinking at a party in their lifetime (48% to 37%) and in the previous year (26% to 19%).

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DRINKING IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

All Islanders surveyed were asked their beliefs or attitudes about alcohol in eight types of situations. They were specifically asked to indicate whether in each of these situations they felt no drinking should take place, if a person should feel free to have one or two drinks, drink enough to feel the effects, or to get drunk sometimes. For the puposes of this report the final two categories have been combined and are under the heading "enough to feel the effects". The number of P.E.I. respondants who indicated they didn't know ranged from 11% to 16% for the various stiuations (Table 17).

Twenty three percent of Islanders felt it was acceptable for a man at a bar with friends to drink enough to feel the effects, while 53% approved of them having one or two drinks. Just 8% felt men shoud not drink at a bar. Fewer respondants felt that females should feel free to drink enough to feel the effects with friends (17%) and more felt females shoud not drink at all (13%) in this setting.

Thirteen percent believe that no drinking should take place at parties or someones else's home, while 55% approve of one or two drinks and 19% feel it is permissible to drink enough to feel the effects. About one fifth of Island repondants believe couples should not drink while having dinner by themselves at home, while 60% feel one or two drinks is acceptable and 7% that it is all right in this situation to drink enough to feel the effects. While 22% feel that no drinking should take place with friends at your home, 52% think one or two drinks is permissible, and 15% that it is all right to drink enough to feel the effects.

A much higher percentage of P.E.I. respondants are more restrictive about people drinking in all the remaining situations. 43% feel there should be no drinking with freinds after work with 41% feeling it was all right to have one or two drinks and *3% approving of drinking enough to feel the effects. A majority of Islanders (55%) believe that people should not drink at sports or recreation events, 28% feel that one or two drinks is acceptable, and 5% that it is all right to drink enough to feel the effects. Also a majority (57%) feel that co-workers should not drink when out to lunch with 31% approving of one or two drinks in this situation.

In all situations surveyed men tend to have less restictive attitudes about drinking than women do. For all situations a higher percentage of women feel people should not drink. Females are much more likely than men to say no drinking should take place at sports or recreation events (66% to 43%), with friends after work (51% to 35%) and for co-workers out to lunch (62% to 52%). In all other situations Island females were from 3 to 6 percentage points higher in indicating that no drinking should take place.

Compared to the national survey results P.E.I. data on attitudes and beliefs concerning alcohol consumption is quite similiar except for a few situations where Islanders tend to be more restrictive. A higher percentage of Islander said no drinking should take place when a couple is having dinner at home (20% to 15%), with friends at home (22% to 16%) and with people at sporting events (55% to 47%). As well fewer Islanders think it is appropriate to drink enough to feel the effects when a couple is having dinner at home (7% to 15%).

PART TWO : OTHER DRUGS

The National Alcohol And Other Drugs Survey questioned Prince Edward Islanders and other Canadians on their use of a variety of illicit and licit drugs. The illicit drugs were cannabis (marijuana and hashish), cocaine, LSD, speed and heroin. The licit drugs were sleeping pills, tranquillizers, diet pills, anti-depressants and prescription opiates (ie. codine, demerol and morphine). Even though other categories of drugs exist those drugs surveyed were felt to be the one's most used by the target population.

The overall use of these illicit and licit drugs is much less than the use of alcohol and therefore percentages are reported to the nearest decimal place. In most instances the percentage reported are small: less than 10%. As a result differences in percentages should be interpreted with care.

Illicit Drug Use

Survey respondents were asked if they had ever used marijuana or hashish, crack or cocaine, LSD, speed or heroin. Those who admitted using any of these drugs were then asked if they had used it in the year preceeding the survey. If they had used the drug in the preceeding year they were classified as a current user.

Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug among P.E.I. residents over 15 with 17.9% reporting use in their lifetime and 4.7% are current users (Table 18). LSD, speed or heroin have been used by 2.4% of Islanders at some time in their lives but there was insufficient data to determine current users. The data for cocaine or crack use on P.E.I. has also been suppressed due to the low number of respondants reporting use of these drugs resulting in the data not being reliable. The unreliability of the data for current users of crack or cocaine, LSD, speed of heroin precludes any further analysis of patterns of these drugs.

Cannabis

Use of cannabis (marijuana or hashish) in their lifetime was reported by 17.9% of P.E.I. residents over 15 (Table 18). Approximatley one in four males (24.6%) and one in ten females (11.4%) have used cannabis at some time in their lives. The highest percentage of those who have used by age was reported by Islanders 25 to 34 years old (43%) followed by the 20 to 24 age group (34%) and about *15% of those 15 to 19 and 35 to 44. The highest rate of use in their lifetime for men (56%) and women (30%) is among those 25 to 34 years old.

Those surveyed who are not presently married are more likely to have used cannabis in their lifetime (Table 21). Almost 30% of those who are divorced (*29%) or never married (29%) have used cannabis. Among those who are separated 19% have used cannabis, while 14% of married Islanders have used this illicit drug.

The rate of current use of cannabis among P.E.I. residents over 15 is 4.7% (Table 18). Almost two thirds (*66%) of those using this drug in the past twelve months have done so less than once a month with *17% reporting usage at least once a week (Table 19).

Provincially P.E.I. has the lowest percentage of adults who have used cannabis in their lifetime and are second lowest for those using in the previous year. As well among current users Islanders tend to use cannabis less frequently ranking second highest in those using less than once a month and second lowest in using at least once a week. Thus compared to other provinces in Canada, P.E.I. adults have fewer users of cannabis and those who do use tend to do so less frequently than in most provinces.

Compared to the overall national results P.E.I. has fewer adults who have ever used cannabis (23.2% to 17.9%) or have used in the previous

twelve months (6.4% to 4.7%). P.E.I. results show similiar proportional gender and age usage patterns compared to Canadians with P.E.I. being lower in the percentage of users in all these categories. P.E.I. and Canada were quite similiar in the percentage of those who are divorced (*29%) reporting cannabis use in their lifetime, with married Islanders being slightly less likely to have used (14% to 17%). In contrast separated Canadian adults (35%) were almost twice as likely as separated Islanders (*19%) to have used this drug, with never married Canadians also more likely to have used cannabis (38% to 29%).

Trends

It is apparent from the P.E.I. results of cannabis use that the proportion of former users, ie. adults who have used this drug in their lifetime but not in the last year, is much greater than the proportion of current users. Almost 18% of Island adults have used cannabis at some time in their lives with 13.2% not using and 4.7% using this drug in the year preceeding the survey (Table 18). This abandonment or cessation of cannabis use is most prominent among those 25 to 34 years old (lifetime-43%; last year-*9%).

Licit Drug Use

The National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey questioned P.E.I. and Canadian residents over 15 on their use in the previous thirty days of a variety of prescription and over the counter drugs. The five classes of licit drugs sureyed were diet pills or other stimulants, sleeping pills, tranquillizers, anti-depressants and prescription opiates (includes codeine, demerol and morphine). The P.E.I. results on adult usage of licit drugs are limited and those reported must be interpreted with caution because of the relatively small proportion of users resulting in high sampling variability. Data for the use of anti-depressants and diet pills or other stimulants cannot be reported due to their high statistical unreliability. Overall usage rates for the other categories of licit drugs are cautiously given below, but any further analysis of Island users cannot be reported.

Opiates and Narcotics

Overall, *2.8% of P.E.I. adults surveyed reported taking demerol, morphine or codeine in the previous thirty days. This percentage of P.E.I. users of these drugs was much lower than the 5.0% reporting use nationally. Provincially, Islanders were second lowest in the percentage reporting use of these narcotic drugs (Table 23).

Tranquillizers

Among P.E.I. adults, *2.2% reported using tranqillizers in the thirty days prior to the survey. The P.E.I. results were slighlty lower than the 3.1% of all Canadian adults reporting use of tranqillizers. Provinvially, P.E.I. adults ranked sixth in the percentage using tranquillizers, but these results must be interpreted very cautiously as most provinces had a high sampling variability (Table 22).

Sleeping Pills

Only *1.9% of P.E.I. respondants reported use of sleeping pills in the thirty days prior to the survey. This was lower than the 3.6% of Canadian adults reporting sleeping pill usage during this time period. P.E.I. adults were tied for the lowest percentage sleeping pill users provincially, but results again must be interpreted cautiously due to most provinces having a high sampling variability (Table 22).

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE

Questioning Canadian and Island adults about personal problems associated with their drug use was precluded due to the relatively small number reporting use of the various illicit and licit drugs. However, respondents were asked questions about the drug problem of their families, friends and co-workers.

Over one fifth of Islanders (21.5%) indicated they have had a friend with a drug problem; 10.8% had a relative or family member with a drug or alcohol problem; and 9.4% report knowing a co-worker with a drug problem (Tables 23,24 and 25).

Almost all P.E.I. respondents (98.3%) indicated that their spouse or partner had not had a drug problem (Table 26).

Males were more likely than females to report a problem for a co-worker (12.8% to *6.1%), whereas females were more likely to say a relative or family member had a problem (12.1% to 9.5%). Just over one fifth of both male and female Islanders indicated they have had a friend with a drug problem.

Islanders who are 15 to 34 years of age are most likely to report having a friend (31.5%) and co-worker (11.1%) who has had a drug problem, followed by those 35 to 54 years old (18.4% and *8.7%) and those 55 and over (*8.9% and *7.7%). A similar percentage of those aged 15-34 (12.7%) and 35 to 54 (*12.9%) indicated they had a relative with a drug problem. The percentage of women who indicated they had a friend, relative or co-worker who had a drug problem decreases with increasing age. Among P.E.I. women those aged 15 to 34 years were most likely to indicate that a friend (34%), relative (17.3%) and co-worker (*9.%) had a drug problem. Among men in the various age categories those aged 15 to 34 were most likley to report a friend as having a drug problem (29.1%); those 35 to 54 years old were most likely to report a relative had a problem (*14.5%); and a similar percentage of those aged 15 to 34 (*13.2%) and 35 to 54 years old (12.9%) indicated they knew a co-worker with a drug problem.

Fewer Islanders than Canadians reported a relative (10.8% to 13.7%) or co-worker (9.4% to 11.3%) as having a drug problem. Overall, a similar percentage of Islanders and Canadians reported a friend had a drug problem, however among Island respondents more females (21.1% to 19.3%) and fewer males (21.9% to 24.6%) indicated a friend had a problem. Gender age groups where the most significant comparitive differences in results were; more Island 15 to 34 year old females (34% to 29.8%) and fewer males (29.1% to 35.4%) in the same age category reporting a friend with a drug problem; and fewer Islander females aged 35 to 54 reporting a relative with a drug problem (11.3% to 16.8%)

PART THREE:PUBLIC OPINION ON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ISSUES

All those surveyed were questioned on their opinions concerning a variety of alcohol and other drug use policy issues. Data reported in this section may not add up to 100% as respondants could answer "don't know". Results indicate that a large majority of Islanders either are satisfied with or want increased public policy efforts to prevent alcohol and other drug problems (Tables 27 and 28).

A high proportion of P.E.I. adults surveyed feel that increases in prevention and treatment should occur in many areas: 81% believe alcohol and other drug prevention programs should be expanded, 78% feel there should be increased efforts to prevent serving intoxicated people, and 73% feel treatment programs should be increased. As well 56% of Islanders believe that government advertising against drinking should increase, with 30% feeling it should remain the same, and 8% responding that there should be a reduction.

About half of Islanders feel taxes on alcoholic beverages should remain the same, with 25% believing taxes should be increased, and 16% that a decrease should occur. Only 5% feel that liquor store hours should increase, 17% that there should be a redution in hours, with the majority (71%) believing liquor store hours should remain the same. 82% of P.E.I. adults surveyed do not think alcoholic beverages should be sold in corner stores and 78% believe that alcoholic beverages should have warning labels indicating possible health hazards.

Fifty-five percent believe government should prohibit beer, wine and liquor advertisments on television, with 37% feeling they should not. A minority of Islanders feel that beer, wine and liquor companies should be prohibited from sponsoring cultural or sporting events: 33% believe they should be prohibited and 57% believe they should not.

Over one third (38%) of Island adults feel that the legal drinking age should be raised, with over half (54%) believing it should remain the same and 5% feel it should be lowered. Also 62% agree that possession of cannabis should result in a criminal record with 21% disagreeing.

Generally, more P.E.I. women are supportive of all policies which are designed to limit alcohol and other drug use. Examples of the most marked differences are more women than men feeling there should be an increase in alcohol taxes (29% to 20%), government advertising against drinking (60% to 52%), disagreeing with alcohol being sold at corner stores (91% to 72%), believeing that alcohol should have warning labels (86% to 70%) and government should prohibit alcohol company sponsoring events (41% to 24%). This trend on P.E.I. of more women being supportive of policies limiting alcohol and other drug use is consistent with that reported in the national results.

Overall a significantly higher percentage of Canadians than Islanders feel there should be increases in the legal drinking age (50% to 38%), and in government advertising against drinking (61% to 56%). Fewer P.E.I. adults feel that alcohol should be sold in corner stores and more feel that if caught with cannabis, a person should have a criminal record: differences of about 7 percentage points.

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APPENDIX A - METHODOLOGY *

The two random digit-dialling methods used were the "Elimination of Non-Working Banks Design" for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta (Statistics Canada 1986), and the "Waksberg" method for the other six provinces (Waksberg 1978). Data collection was conducted from centralized telephone interviewing locations in Statistics Canada's eight regional offices.

Approximately 2% of the households in Canada do not have telephones and were therefore excluded from the survey. Previous studies indicate that these households tend to consist of young, single men who are less educated than the general population.

Because the level of response is so high (79%), the numbers and percentages of non-responses are not shown in the tables.

The estimates derived from this survey were based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a census of the total population had been taken. The difference between the estimates taken from the sample and the results of a complete count is called the "sampling error of the estimate."

Although the exact sampling error cannot be measured from sample results alone, it is possible to produce a statistical measure of sampling error from the sample data: this is the standard error. Using the standard error, confidence intervals for estimates (ignoring the effects of non-sampling error) may be obtained under the assumption that the estimates are normally distributed about the true population value. The chances of the difference between a sample estimate and the true population value being less than one standard error is about 68%, about 95% that the difference would be less than two standard errors, and it is virtually certain that the differences would be less than three standard errors.

Because of the large variety of estimates that can be produced from a survey, the standard error is usually expressed relative to the estimate to which it pertains. The resulting measure, known as the "coefficient of variation" (CV), is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. It is expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

Data published in this report have been reviewed for release according to the following criteria:

(a) unqualified - CV not larger than 16.5%;

(b) qualified - CV between 16.6% and 33.3% (marked with an asterisk to indicate that the estimate should be regarded with caution);

(c) suppressed - CV greater than 33.3% (not released).

* Reprinted from Health and Welfare Canada, 'National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (1989) : Highlights Reports.' 1990. p.20

APPENDIX B - TABULATED SURVEY RESULTS

TABLE 1 -
TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY PROVINCE, BY SEX, CANADA 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers		Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey						Aver. number of drinks /week
			Never	Former drinker		0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	
Canada	11,634	20,285	6.6	15.7	77.7	46.8	38.2	9.1	3.2	1.1	1.6	3.7
Male	5,291	9,920	3.7	12.5	83.8	38.0	39.5	13.0	5.0	1.7	2.9	5.3
Female	6,343	10,365	9.4	18.8	71.8	56.7	36.8	4.7	*1.2	~~.3~~	~~.5~~	2.0
Newfoundland	961	427	11.2	21.2	67.6	50.2	31.3	13.5	*2.8	~~1.2~~	~~1.6~~	3.7
Male	446	211	4.7	17.4	77.9	38.4	34.0	19.1	*4.9	~~3.2~~	~~1.5~~	5.3
Female	515	216	17.5	24.8	57.7	65.8	27.8	*6.1	-	-	.2	1.5
Prince Edward Island	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	~~2.2~~	~~.9~~	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	~~3.1~~	~~1.5~~	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.5	~~3.9~~	~~1.3~~	-	~~.3~~	1.3
Nova Scotia	1,259	690	9.2	19.6	71.2	56.9	31.3	8.0	*2.1	~~.4~~	*1.4	2.8
Male	557	336	*4.8	17.7	77.5	49.6	32.9	10.6	*3.7	~~.6~~	*2.6	4.2
Female	702	354	13.4	21.4	65.2	65.0	29.5	*5.0	~~.3~~	~~.2~~	-	1.3
New Brunswick	812	552	12.6	19.4	68.0	60.9	27.8	7.1	*2.6	~~.2~~	~~1.5~~	2.8
Male	386	269	*7.4	15.4	77.2	51.1	31.2	*10.8	*4.2	~~.1~~	2.5	4.1
Female	426	283	17.6	23.1	59.3	72.9	23.5	~~2.6~~	~~.5~~	~~.2~~	~~.1~~	1.2
Quebec	1,808	5,237	9.0	14.6	76.4	45.5	40.2	8.5	3.3	*1.1	*1.4	3.9
Male	789	2,541	*3.9	11.9	84.2	35.6	42.3	12.7	*5.0	*2.0	*2.4	5.7
Female	1,019	2,697	13.9	17.2	69.0	56.9	37.9	*3.7	~~1.1~~	-	~~.2~~	1.7
Ontario	1,974	7,486	5.7	16.6	77.6	46.5	37.3	9.3	3.5	*1.5	*1.9	3.9
Male	899	3,653	*3.3	13.1	83.6	38.6	37.3	13.1	5.6	*2.2	*3.2	5.4
Female	1,075	3,832	8.1	20.0	72.0	55.2	37.3	*5.0	~~1.2~~	~~.8~~	~~.5~~	2.3
Manitoba	947	830	4.2	16.5	79.3	52.1	35.6	8.6	*1.8	~~.7~~	~~1.2~~	3.0
Male	418	406	*4.9	9.9	85.3	47.0	34.9	11.5	*3.0	~~1.3~~	~~2.3~~	4.1
Female	529	425	*3.6	22.9	73.6	57.8	36.4	*5.3	~~.5~~	-	-	1.7
Saskatchewan	921	748	4.9	16.7	78.4	52.7	33.5	8.9	*2.4	~~1.0~~	~~1.6~~	3.4
Male	412	370	3.0	13.9	83.1	43.2	36.0	12.0	*4.1	1.7	*3.0	5.1
Female	509	378	6.8	19.4	73.9	63.2	30.7	*5.5	~~.5~~	~~.2~~	-	1.5
Alberta	992	1,826	5.9	12.2	81.9	43.1	42.0	10.0	*2.8	~~.8~~	~~1.3~~	3.7
Male	460	911	4.2	8.5	87.3	31.8	46.1	14.4	*3.9	1.5	*2.3	5.1
Female	532	916	7.5	16.0	76.5	55.9	37.4	~~5.1~~	~~1.5~~	~~.1~~	~~.1~~	2.0
British Columbia	1,132	2,390	3.2	13.8	82.9	44.0	41.1	9.1	~~3.4~~	~~.4~~	*2.0	3.8
Male	512	1,174	3.0	11.6	85.4	35.5	42.3	12.6	*5.3	~~.6~~	*3.7	5.4
Female	620	1,215	3.5	16.0	80.6	52.7	39.9	*5.5	~~1.5~~	~~.2~~	~~.2~~	2.2

\- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 2 -
TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY AGE, BY SEX, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers		Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey						Aver. number of drinks /week
			Never	Former drinker		0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	
Total 15+	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	2.2	0.9	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	*5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.9	3.0	*1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
15 to 19	58	10	~~14.8~~	*19.4	65.8	71.3	21.7	*7.0	-	-	-	1.5
Male	39	5	~~11.8~~	*21.5	67.5	64.0	22.9	*13.1	-	-	-	2.3
Female	19	5	*19.0	*17.1	63.9	79.7	*20.3	-	-	-	-	.5
20 to 24	78	11	~~2.5~~	~~10.9~~	86.8	53.7	24.0	13.4	*5.4	~~1.4~~	~~2.1~~	4.3
Male	38	5	~~1.8~~	~~12.1~~	86.1	40.3	20.4	26.8	~~5.4~~	~~2.9~~	~~4.2~~	6.8
Female	40	5	~~3.9~~	~~9.7~~	87.5	67.0	27.6	-	~~5.4~~	-	-	1.8
25 to 34	213	21	~~4.5~~	18.4	77.1	47.3	33.4	12.6	2.5	*2.2	*1.9	4.1
Male	107	11	~~.8~~	*16.3	82.9	38.2	34.5	16.7	*3.7	*4.2	*2.7	6.0
Female	106	11	~~0.1~~	*20.5	71.4	57.6	32.1	8.0	~~1.2~~	-	~~1.0~~	2.1
35 to 44	163	18	*10.1	26.1	63.8	57.9	30.5	8.8	*.8	.4	*1.6	2.8
Male	83	9	~~6.1~~	*24.3	69.6	44.7	35.5	14.7	*1.5	.8	*3.0	4.5
Female	80	9	~~14.1~~	*28.0	58.0	73.8	24.5	~~1.7~~	-	-	-	.8
45 to 54	87	12	~~8.9~~	*27.1	63.9	52.0	36.2	*7.7	~~3.1~~	-	~~1.0~~	2.6
Male	45	6	~~5.0~~	*27.1	67.3	47.7	32.3	*12.3	~~5.0~~	-	~~1.9~~	4.0
Female	42	6	~~12.4~~	*27.1	60.5	56.8	40.6	~~2.5~~	-	-	-	.9
55 to 64	98	11	*14.9	*31.8	53.3	59.9	28.3	10.3	-	-	~~1.6~~	2.1
Male	47	5	~~7.7~~	*25.2	67.1	58.8	23.7	15.0	-	-	~~2.5~~	2.9
Female	51	5	*22.0	*38.4	39.6	61.8	35.9	~~2.3~~	-	-	-	.8
65+	131	15	*18.9	46.7	34.3	57.9	32.2	*7.2	~~2.7~~	-	-	2.5
Male	53	6	~~7.8~~	44.6	47.6	49.9	33.5	*12.0	~~4.6~~	-	-	3.8
Female	78	9	*27.4	48.4	24.3	69.7	30.3	-	-	-	-	.7

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HAC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 3 -
FREQUENCY OF CONSUMPTION AMONG CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Drinking Frequency: Less than 1 per month	1-3 times a month	Once a week	2-3 times a week	4+ times a week	Aver. number of drinks /week
Total 15+	537	63	29.2	29.9	17.2	17.2	*6.3	3.1
Male	295	34	16.7	27.1	20.9	25.1	*10.3	4.7
Female	242	29	44.2	33.2	*12.8	*7.9	~~*1.7~~	1.3
15 to 19	38	7	39.5	40.4	~~*11.6~~	~~*8.4~~	-	1.5
Male	26	4	~~*12.0~~	*50.4	*21.9	*15.7	-	2.3
Female	12	3	70.9	*29.1	-	-	-	.5
20 to 24	67	9	*18.9	45.8	*19.8	*15.5	-	4.3
Male	34	5	~~*12.4~~	*29.9	*26.6	*31.1	-	6.8
Female	33	5	*25.3	61.6	~~*13.1~~	-	-	1.8
25 to 34	168	17	27.5	26.2	*18.1	25.0	~~*3.1~~	4.1
Male	88	9	~~*12.1~~	*23.9	*20.6	38.6	~~*4.8~~	6.0
Female	80	8	45.1	*28.9	*15.4	~~*9.4~~	~~*1.2~~	2.1
35 to 44	106	12	35.0	*20.5	*18.4	*18.8	~~*7.2~~	2.8
Male	57	6	*25.8	*15.5	*20.3	*25.2	~~*3.2~~	4.5
Female	49	5	*46.1	*26.7	*16.1	~~*1.2~~	-	.8
45 to 54	57	8	*32.1	*31.7	~~*3.1~~	~~*2.2~~	~~*0.9~~	2.6
Male	31	4	*17.2	*36.0	*19.6	~~*2.8~~	~~*4.5~~	4.0
Female	26	4	*49.0	*26.8	~~*5.8~~	~~*1.6~~	~~*0.8~~	.9
55 to 64	50	6	*25.6	*25.3	*25.0	*16.9	~~*7.2~~	2.1
Male	31	4	*20.1	*27.9	*22.8	*21.6	~~*7.7~~	2.9
Female	19	2	*35.0	~~*0.9~~	*28.7	~~*9.0~~	~~*6.4~~	.8
65+	51	5	*26.6	*23.2	~~*1.4~~	~~*1.4~~	*26.2	2.5
Male	28	3	*18.0	*17.0	~~*3.0~~	~~*0.2~~	*43.8	3.8
Female	23	2	*39.2	*32.4	~~*9.0~~	~~*5.0~~	-	.7

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 4 -

TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY EDUCATION AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers		Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey					Aver. number of drinks /week
			Never	Former drinker	0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	
Total Population	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	2.2	0.9	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	*5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.9	3.0	*1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
Secondary or Less	531	63	11.7	28.9	59.4	54.8	28.7	11.3	2.9	*.9	1.5	3.5
Male	284	34	*5.8	25.9	68.3	46.8	28.9	16.8	3.6	*1.5	2.4	4.9
Female	247	29	18.4	32.4	49.2	67.4	28.4	*2.4	~~1.7~~	-	-	1.2
Some post-secondary	119	15	~~4.9~~	*19.7	75.5	55.8	34.2	5.1	*1.7	~~1.2~~	*2.1	2.6
Male	51	6	~~4.9~~	*23.0	72.2	48.5	30.4	10.7	~~3.2~~	~~3.0~~	*5.3	4.6
Female	68	9	~~4.8~~	*17.4	77.8	60.6	36.7	~~1.4~~	~~1.4~~	-	-	1.3
Post-secondary	173	19	*10.0	19.6	70.4	55.9	30.7	11.4	*.9	~~.5~~	~~.6~~	2.7
Male	75	8	~~3.0~~	~~11.0~~	82.2	45.3	34.2	17.6	*1.9	~~1.0~~	-	3.9
Female	98	11	*14.4	*23.5	62.1	65.8	27.4	5.7	-	-	~~1.1~~	1.5

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: H&C, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 5 -

TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY INCOME GROUP AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers		Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey					Aver. number of drinks /week
			Never	Former drinker		0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	
Total Population	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	2.2	0.9	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	*5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.9	3.0	*1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
< $10,000	60	5	*15.7	52.0	32.3	47.7	47.4	~~5.9~~	-	-	-	2.2
Male	21	2	~~5.8~~	*44.7	49.5	14.2	76.4	~~9.4~~	-	-	-	4.0
Female	39	3	*20.9	55.8	23.3	85.1	*14.9	-	-	-	-	.2
$10,000-$19,999	184	19	*12.1	36.1	51.8	63.4	26.9	5.8	*1.8	-	*2.1	2.4
Male	79	9	~~4.9~~	*27.7	67.5	59.7	25.5	8.2	*3.1	-	*3.5	3.6
Female	105	11	*18.1	43.1	38.8	68.6	29.0	*2.4	-	-	-	.7
$20,000-$39,999	268	31	*6.6	21.9	71.5	54.7	32.8	9.3	~~.7~~	~~.9~~	*1.6	2.7
Male	142	15	~~2.4~~	*20.7	76.9	48.5	30.3	15.2	*1.3	*1.7	*3.0	4.1
Female	126	15	*10.8	23.1	66.1	61.8	35.6	*2.6	-	-	-	1.1
$40,000+	167	22	*7.1	16.8	76.0	47.9	29.9	14.7	4.3	*1.3	*1.9	4.5
Male	107	14	~~6.5~~	*17.7	75.8	43.4	26.6	22.0	*3.7	*2.1	*2.2	5.8
Female	60	8	~~0.1~~	*15.4	76.5	55.3	35.2	*2.9	*5.4	-	~~1.2~~	2.3

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 6 -

TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers: Never	Non-Drinkers: Former drinker	Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey: 0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	Aver. number of drinks /week
Total Population	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	2.2	0.9	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	*5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.9	3.0	1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
Managerial/ Professional	147	17	~~5.8~~	*12.4	81.8	46.8	37.0	12.0	*2.8	*.8	~~.6~~	3.3
Male	70	8	~~6.3~~	~~0.8~~	84.9	36.5	42.0	17.9	*1.9	*1.7	-	4.6
Female	77	9	5.3	*15.7	79.0	57.0	32.1	6.2	~~3.8~~	-	~~1.1~~	2.2
Other White Collar	130	14	~~4.4~~	29.2	66.3	52.7	38.2	8.1	~~1.8~~	-	-	2.4
Male	47	5	-	*31.6	68.4	39.4	48.4	12.2	-	-	-	3.6
Female	83	9	~~7.1~~	*27.8	65.1	61.2	31.8	*5.5	~~1.8~~	-	-	1.7
Blue Collar	197	23	~~6.5~~	19.9	73.6	45.8	24.8	19.7	4.2	*1.7	3.9	5.4
Male	167	19	~~6.7~~	18.8	74.6	43.4	21.9	23.1	4.9	*2.0	4.6	6.2
Female	30	4	~~5.6~~	*25.7	68.7	58.3	40.2	~~1.5~~	-	-	-	1.1
Looking for work	31	4	~~8.2~~	*44.7	47.1	75.2	17.0	-	-	~~7.7~~	-	2.5
Male	17	2	-	*41.4	58.6	69.5	*19.9	-	-	~~10.6~~	-	3.4
Female	14	2	~~19.8~~	*49.4	30.8	90.8	~~9.2~~	-	-	-	-	.1
Student	64	11	~~14.8~~	*16.6	69.4	68.6	28.9	~~2.8~~	-	-	~~.6~~	1.3
Male	36	5	~~12.2~~	*24.0	63.8	66.8	26.9	~~4.9~~	-	-	~~1.4~~	1.9
Female	28	6	*15.5	~~10.7~~	73.8	69.8	30.2	-	-	-	-	.8
Retired	106	12	~~11.8~~	44.9	43.3	65.1	24.1	*8.1	~~2.7~~	-	-	2.1
Male	59	7	~~3.0~~	*35.5	61.5	63.5	24.4	*8.7	~~3.3~~	-	-	2.4
Female	47	5	*23.7	57.8	18.6	72.2	*22.6	~~5.2~~	-	-	-	.9
Keeping House	138	15	23.1	31.0	45.9	75.3	24.7	-	-	-	-	.6
Male	5	0	-	76.0	*24.0	-	100	-	-	-	-	6.0
Female	133	15	23.6	30.0	46.3	76.1	23.9	-	-	-	-	.5
Other	9	1	-	*59.4	40.6	-	58.4	-	*18.5	-	*23.1	11.7
Male	7	1	-	~~60.5~~	*39.5	-	*44.8	-	*24.5	-	*30.7	15.2
Female	2	0	-	~~55.8~~	*44.2	-	100	-	-	-	-	1.0

\- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: H&C, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 7 -

TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers		Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey					Aver. number of drinks /week
			Never	Former drinker	0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	
Total Population	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	2.2	0.9	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	*5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.9	3.0	*1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
Married	465	60	11.4	28.2	60.4	55.7	32.9	8.3	1.7	.2	*1.2	2.5
Male	241	30	*6.0	25.4	68.6	49.8	31.8	13.0	3.0	.3	*2.1	3.8
Female	224	29	17.0	31.1	51.8	63.7	34.4	*1.8	-	-	-	.9
Separated	37	3	~~5.9~~	*27.7	66.4	55.9	29.8	*6.5	~~5.1~~	~~2.7~~	-	2.9
Male	12	1	-	~~37.1~~	62.9	44.6	47.0	-	-	~~8.4~~	-	3.7
Female	25	2	~~8.0~~	~~23.0~~	68.2	61.1	21.9	*9.6	~~7.4~~	-	-	2.6
Divorced	35	3	~~2.7~~	~~13.1~~	79.1	62.6	20.3	*10.6	~~2.5~~	-	~~3.9~~	3.7
Male	15	1	~~6.8~~	~~23.9~~	69.2	*27.0	32.2	*22.4	~~7.1~~	-	~~11.2~~	9.5
Female	20	2	-	~~14.2~~	85.8	81.8	*13.9	~~4.3~~	-	-	-	.6
Widowed	74	6	~~14.3~~	44.6	41.2	58.8	31.8	*9.4	-	-	-	2.5
Male	17	1	-	~~38.7~~	61.3	*15.6	61.4	*23.0	-	-	-	6.1
Female	57	5	*13.?	*46.2	35.6	79.3	17.7	~~3.9~~	-	-	-	.8
Never married	217	27	*7.9	17.7	74.4	53.5	25.6	13.9	*3.1	*2.1	*1.8	4.2
Male	127	15	~~4.6~~	*19.4	76.1	44.5	23.7	22.1	*3.3	*3.9	*2.5	6.0
Female	90	12	~~11.7~~	*15.8	72.5	64.6	28.0	*3.8	~~2.8~~	-	~~.9~~	1.9

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 8 -

TYPE OF DRINKER AND NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BY CURRENT DRINKERS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY LANGUAGE GROUP, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Non-Drinkers		Current Drinkers	Number of Drinks in 7 Days Prior to Survey					Aver. number of drinks /week
			Never	Former drinker		0	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-27	28+	
Total Population	828	98	10.2	26.0	63.7	55.3	30.0	10.1	2.2	0.9	1.4	3.1
Male	412	48	*5.3	24.1	70.6	46.7	30.1	16.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	4.7
Female	416	50	15.0	27.9	57.1	65.6	29.9	3.0	*1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
ENGLISH	801	94	10.0	25.9	64.1	55.8	29.2	10.5	2.3	.9	1.3	3.1
Male	393	46	*5.6	23.7	70.7	47.1	28.8	17.0	3.2	1.7	2.2	4.6
Female	408	49	14.1	28.0	57.9	65.8	29.7	3.0	*1.2	-	~~.3~~	1.3
FRENCH	23	3	*19.0	*18.8	62.2	39.3	56.4	-	-	-	~~1.4~~	4.5
Male	15	2	-	~~15.0~~	85.0	35.6	59.0	-	-	-	~~5.4~~	5.4
Female	8	1	*46.0	~~24.1~~	29.9	54.0	*46.0	-	-	-	-	.9
OTHER	1	0	-	~~100~~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	1	0	-	~~100~~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 9 -

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING WHILE PARTICIPATING IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES AND USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED PER OCCASION, BY SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Never	<1/2 the time	About 1/2 the time	>1/2 the time	Always	Usual # of drinks /occaision
Quiet evening at home	531	62	55.7	35.6	*4.8	~~1.7~~	~~2.3~~	2.19
Male	292	34	49.8	37.2	*7.3	~~1.9~~	~~3.7~~	2.43
Female	239	28	62.6	33.8	~~1.8~~	~~1.4~~	~~.5~~	1.81
Someone else's home	512	60	34.4	45.5	11.9	*3.7	*3.8	2.32
Male	276	32	29.2	45.6	*13.7	*5.6	*5.5	2.70
Female	236	28	40.4	45.4	*9.9	~~1.5~~	~~1.9~~	1.78
Friends or relatives visit	525	61	38.7	43.4	10.4	*3.7	*3.8	2.30
Male	287	33	32.3	44.7	*11.5	*5.5	*6.0	2.67
Female	238	28	46.3	41.8	*9.0	~~1.6~~	~~1.2~~	1.77
Go to a restaurant for dinner	454	53	47.1	26.5	*8.1	*6.1	12.2	1.42
Male	242	28	45.9	21.8	*10.3	*6.8	15.3	1.43
Female	212	25	48.4	31.8	~~5.6~~	~~5.3~~	*8.8	1.41
Go to a restaurant for lunch	317	36	85.1	*9.9	~~1.9~~	~~1.1~~	~~1.9~~	1.25
Male	170	19	79.4	*13.3	~~2.6~~	~~2.6~~	~~2.2~~	1.28
Female	147	17	91.6	~~6.0~~	1.1	-	~~1.4~~	1.18
Go to a bar or tavern	273	31	~~3.6~~	15.5	*7.7	*9.2	63.7	3.78
Male	160	18	~~1.3~~	*12.0	~~6.3~~	~~8.3~~	71.6	4.46
Female	113	13	~~6.8~~	*20.3	~~9.6~~	~~10.6~~	52.7	2.79
Go to a club or meeting	310	36	54.8	20.7	*10.8	*5.1	*8.5	2.89
Male	176	20	40.7	24.6	*15.8	~~6.7~~	*12.1	3.05
Female	134	17	71.3	*16.2	~~5.0~~	~~3.2~~	~~4.4~~	2.50
Leisure activities	373	44	33.5	40.2	13.9	*6.3	*6.1	2.98
Male	215	24	26.7	41.2	15.9	*8.7	*7.5	3.45
Female	158	19	42.1	39.0	*11.4	~~3.3~~	4.2	2.23
Sports activities	298	36	69.6	18.7	~~3.9~~	~~3.2~~	~~3.7~~	2.65
Male	178	21	60.2	21.5	~~5.1~~	~~5.4~~	~~6.5~~	2.84
Female	120	15	82.3	*15.0	~~2.3~~	~~.3~~	-	2.08
Party, social gatherings, or wedding	483	57	8.9	26.1	12.6	14.5	37.4	3.24
Male	260	30	*9.5	19.6	*12.3	*13.8	44.9	3.93
Female	223	27	*8.2	33.3	*13.0	*15.4	29.1	2.49
Concert, game, or festival	351	42	71.6	14.6	*6.6	~~1.7~~	*5.1	3.53
Male	192	22	68.9	*13.0	*9.6	~~2.9~~	~~5.6~~	4.11
Female	159	20	74.5	*16.3	~~3.2~~	~~.4~~	~~4.5~~	2.63

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcobol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 10 -
FREQUENCY OF DRINKING BY DRINKING COMPANIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY AGE, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Never	A few times a year	A few times a month	Once a week	More than once a week
With friends	537	63	*6.1	44.3	32.3	9.5	*7.1
15 to 34	273	32	~~3.6~~	38.3	36.8	*12.9	*9.4
35 to 54	163	19	*8.1	53.2	26.6	~~6.5~~	~~4.3~~
55+	101	11	~~13.4~~	46.3	*29.3	~~4.7~~	~~4.3~~
With spouse/partner	537	63	51.5	25.0	13.1	7.4	*2.7
15 to 34	273	32	62.9	18.5	*10.7	*5.8	~~2.1~~
35 to 54	163	19	33.4	38.4	*14.9	*9.5	~~2.8~~
55+	101	11	50.1	*19.9	*17.1	~~0.5~~	~~3.7~~
With relatives	537	63	27.6	50.9	17.1	*3.1	~~.9~~
15 to 34	273	32	28.9	47.7	18.0	*4.9	~~.6~~
35 to 54	163	19	25.5	56.8	*14.5	1.5	~~.8~~
55+	101	11	*27.4	49.9	*19.1	.9	~~2.1~~
With co-workers	537	63	56.3	29.9	9.3	~~2.4~~	~~1.2~~
15 to 34	273	32	45.9	34.4	15.3	~~2.0~~	~~1.3~~
35 to 54	163	19	55.9	35.4	~~2.8~~	~~3.9~~	~~1.1~~
55+	101	11	88.0	~~6.6~~	~~2.7~~	~~.8~~	~~1.2~~
Alone or when others are not drinking	537	63	76.6	12.0	*4.8	*2.4	*3.8
15 to 34	273	32	81.8	*10.8	*5.1	~~2.0~~	~~.4~~
35 to 54	163	19	73.6	*11.9	~~4.9~~	~~2.5~~	~~6.3~~
55+	101	11	66.7	*15.8	~~4.0~~	~~3.6~~	~~9.3~~

* High Sampling Variability
— Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 11 -
PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT DRINKERS REPORTING PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THEIR OWN CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL, BY SEX, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

Problems with:	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est (000s)	Ever	Within the last year
Friendships or Social Life	537	63	13.4	7.9
Male	295	34	20.1	*12.5
Female	242	29	*5.4	~~2.5~~
Physical Health	537	63	11.5	7.2
Male	295	34	16.9	*10.6
Female	242	29	~~6.8~~	~~3.2~~
Outlook on Life	537	63	8.1	*4.2
Male	295	34	*11.3	*6.1
Female	242	29	~~4.3~~	~~1.8~~
Home Life or Marriage	537	63	9.5	*5.3
Male	295	34	15.3	*9.0
Female	242	29	~~3.5~~	~~.8~~
Work, Studies, or Employment Opportunities	537	63	*3.6	*2.6
Male	295	34	*6.0	~~1.3~~
Female	242	29	~~.8~~	~~.5~~
Financial Position	537	63	8.6	*6.3
Male	295	34	*13.0	*9.3
Female	242	29	~~3.1~~	~~2.7~~

* High Sampling Variability
---Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 12 -

PERCENT OF CURRENT DRINKERS REPORTING PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THEIR OWN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY AGE AND SEX, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Friends or Social Life	Physical Health	Outlook on Life	Home Life or Marriage	Work or Studies	Financial Position
Total 15+	537	63	7.9	7.2	*4.2	*5.3	*2.6	*6.3
Male	295	34	*12.5	*10.6	*6.1	*9.0	~~4.3~~	*9.3
Female	242	29	~~3.5~~	~~3.2~~	~~1.8~~	~~.8~~	~~.5~~	~~2.7~~
15-34	273	32	*9.4	*8.4	*5.5	*6.2	~~3.7~~	*9.6
Male	148	17	*14.6	*11.7	~~8.2~~	*10.9	~~6.2~~	*14.8
Female	125	15	~~3.8~~	~~4.7~~	~~2.5~~	~~.9~~	~~1.0~~	~~3.9~~
35-54	163	19	*9.0	*8.5	~~3.5~~	~~6.8~~	~~1.4~~	~~3.6~~
Male	88	11	*15.4	~~15.9~~	~~9.2~~	~~10.3~~	~~2.6~~	~~4.8~~
Female	75	9	~~1.5~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	-	~~2.0~~
55+	101	11	~~1.4~~	~~1.4~~	~~1.4~~	~~1.4~~	~~1.4~~	~~1.4~~
Male	59	7	~~2.2~~	~~2.2~~	~~2.2~~	~~2.2~~	~~2.2~~	~~2.2~~
Female	42	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HAC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 13 -

PERCENT OF REPORTED PROBLEMS CAUSED BY ONE'S OWN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, BY NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Friends or Social Life	Physical Health	Outlook on Life	Home Life or Marriage	Work or Studies	Financial Position
Number of Drinks last 7 days								
Total	537	63	7.9	7.2	*4.2	*5.3	*2.6	*6.3
Male	295	34	*12.5	*10.6	*6.1	*9.0	~~4.3~~	*9.3
Female	242	29	~~2.5~~	~~3.2~~	~~1.8~~	~~.8~~	~~.5~~	~~2.7~~
0	287	35	*6.3	*5.2	*4.7	*4.4	~~3.1~~	*5.0
Male	136	16	*10.6	~~8.2~~	~~9.1~~	~~8.6~~	~~6.1~~	*10.1
Female	151	19	~~2.8~~	~~2.6~~	~~1.0~~	~~.8~~	~~.5~~	~~.8~~
1-7	170	19	~~4.6~~	~~3.3~~	~~2.5~~	~~3.4~~	~~1.1~~	~~3.1~~
Male	92	10	~~6.5~~	~~4.6~~	~~3.3~~	~~5.3~~	~~1.4~~	~~2.8~~
Female	78	9	~~2.3~~	~~1.7~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~.7~~	~~3.5~~
8-14	55	6	~~16.2~~	~~18.7~~	-	~~9.4~~	-	~~11.0~~
Male	45	5	~~18.7~~	~~18.4~~	-	~~10.8~~	-	~~11.0~~
Female	10	1	-	~~28.1~~	-	-	-	~~16.8~~
15+	25	3	*30.8	*32.6	~~17.5~~	*20.0	~~12.2~~	*32.5
Male	22	2	*36.3	*34.5	~~18.1~~	*23.6	~~11.4~~	*27.8
Female	3	0	-	~~21.9~~	~~59.4~~	-	-	~~59.4~~

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

Source: HAC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 14 -
PERCENT OF CURRENT DRINKERS WHO HAVE DRIVEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AFTER HAVING TWO OR MORE DRINKS IN THE PREVIOUS HOUR, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Driven within hour after 2+ drinks
Total 15+	537	63	17.3
Male	295	34	26.1
Female	242	29	*6.8
15-34	273	32	22.2
Male	148	17	32.5
Female	125	15	*11.0
35-54	163	19	*16.8
Male	88	11	*28.9
Female	75	9	~~2.6~~
55+	101	11	~~3.3~~
Male	59	7	~~5.3~~
Female	42	4	-

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 15 -
PERCENT OF CURRENT DRINKERS WHO HAVE DRIVEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AFTER HAVING TWO OR MORE DRINKS IN THE PREVIOUS HOUR, BY NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Driven within hour after 2+ drinks
Total	537	63	17.3
Male	295	34	26.1
Female	242	29	*6.8
0	287	35	*10.3
Male	136	16	*13.7
Female	151	19	~~7.4~~
1-7	170	19	*14.8
Male	92	10	*23.5
Female	78	9	~~4.4~~
8-14	55	6	46.3
Male	45	5	50.4
Female	10	1	~~19.9~~
15-21	11	1	~~26.7~~
Male	9	1	~~35.4~~
Female	2	0	-
22-27	5	1	~~73.3~~
Male	5	1	~~73.3~~
28+	9	1	86.1
Male	8	1	94.7
Female	1	0	-

\- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 16 -
PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING
PROBLEMS WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S DRINKING,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

Problems due to someone else's drinking:	Ever	Within the last Year
Ever been insulted by someone drinking?	60.4	25.6
Ever argued due to someone drinking?	37.7	18.4
Ever lose friends by someone drinking?	18.2	7.8
Family problems due to someone drinking?	20.5	8.0
Ever been a passenger with a drunk driver	36.5	11.2
Ever been in an accident due to others drinking?	8.7	~~.7~~
Property vandalized by someone drinking?	9.4	*3.0
Ever been assaulted by someone drinking?	22.1	7.4
Ever been disturbed by people drinking at a party?	36.4	18.9
Financial trouble due to others drinking?	5.9	~~2.0~~

Sample Size N = 11,634
Population Estimate 20,285,000

* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 17 -
ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS CONCERNING ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION
IN VARIOUS SITUATIONS, BY SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	No drinking	1-2 drinks	Enough to feel effects	Don't know
At a party or someone else's home	828	98	13.1	55.1	19.3	12.1
Male	412	48	10.2	51.3	25.0	12.9
Female	416	50	16.0	58.8	13.8	11.3
For a man out at a bar with his friends	828	98	8.1	53.3	22.5	15.7
Male	412	48	*6.4	47.5	25.8	19.6
Female	416	50	9.8	58.8	19.3	12.0
For a woman out at a bar with her friends	828	98	12.9	55.0	17.1	14.5
Male	412	48	10.1	52.0	19.6	17.6
Female	416	50	15.7	58.0	14.7	11.4
For a couple having dinner at home	828	98	19.6	60.1	7.3	12.7
Male	412	48	18.4	58.1	*8.3	14.9
Female	416	50	20.8	62.0	*6.4	10.6
For co-workers out to lunch	828	98	57.1	30.6	~~.9~~	11.2
Male	412	48	52.3	32.0	~~1.9~~	14.2
Female	416	50	61.7	29.1	~~.8~~	*8.2
With friends at your home	828	98	22.2	52.0	14.9	10.5
Male	412	48	19.0	47.3	19.3	13.8
Female	416	50	25.2	56.5	10.6	*7.4
With friends after work	828	98	43.3	40.5	*3.1	12.4
Male	412	48	34.9	45.5	*4.4	14.1
Female	416	50	51.4	35.6	~~1.9~~	10.8
With people at sports events or recreation	828	98	54.8	27.9	4.8	12.2
Male	412	48	43.3	33.4	*7.6	15.2
Female	416	50	66.0	22.6	~~2.1~~	9.2

* High Sampling Variability
--- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 18 -
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHICH USED SELECTED ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Marijuana or hash		Cocaine or crack		LSD, Speed or Heroin	
			Ever	Last year	Ever	Last year	Ever	Last year
Total 15+	828	98	17.9	4.7	~~1.0~~	~~0.4~~	*2.4	~~.5~~
Male	412	48	24.6	*7.2	~~1.6~~	~~.7~~	*3.3	~~.7~~
Female	416	50	11.4	~~2.3~~	~~.3~~	-	~~1.5~~	~~.4~~
15 to 19	58	10	*15.2	~~8.0~~	-	-	~~4.7~~	~~3.3~~
Male	39	5	*19.4	~~11.8~~	-	-	~~5.4~~	~~2.6~~
Female	19	5	10.7	~~4.0~~	-	-	~~4.0~~	~~4.0~~
20 to 24	78	11	34.8	~~12.6~~	~~2.4~~	2.4	~~2.6~~	~~1.8~~
Male	38	5	*46.5	*23.1	~~4.8~~	4.8	~~3.6~~	~~3.6~~
Female	40	5	*23.1	~~1.9~~	-	-	1.6	-
25 to 34	213	21	43.0	*8.9	~~2.6~~	.4	~~5.9~~	-
Male	107	11	55.9	~~11.3~~	~~4.5~~	~~.9~~	~~8.6~~	-
Female	106	11	*30.3	~~6.4~~	~~.7~~	-	~~*3.2~~	-
35 to 44	163	18	*14.8	~~2.9~~	~~.7~~	-	~~1.9~~	-
Male	83	9	*22.1	~~4.2~~	~~.5~~	-	~~2.5~~	-
Female	80	9	~~7.5~~	~~1.6~~	~~1.0~~	-	~~1.4~~	-
45 to 54	87	12	~~1.9~~	-	-	-	-	-
Male	45	6	~~3.7~~	-	-	-	-	-
Female	42	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 64	98	11	~~1.1~~	-	-	-	-	-
Male	47	5	~~2.2~~	-	-	-	-	-
Female	51	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	131	~~15~~	~~.4~~	~~.4~~	-	-	-	-
Male	53	~~6~~	~~.9~~	~~.9~~	-	-	-	-
Female	78	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 19-

TYPE OF CANNABIS AND FREQUENCY OF CONSUMPTION IN LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PROVINCE AND SEX, AGE 15+, CANADA 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000's)	Frequency of Consumption <1/Mo.	1-3/Mo.	1 or more/Wk
Canada	733	1,313	48.6	24.8	22.4
Male	483	887	43.2	25.5	25.6
Female	250	426	60.0	*23.3	*15.8
Newfoundland	46	19	*35.9	~~14.9~~	*24.2
Male	34	14	*26.3	~~17.4~~	*24.7
Female	12	5	*63.5	~~7.7~~	~~22.7~~
Prince Edward Island	42	5	*65.8	~~14.1~~	*17.3
Male	32	3	*57.4	~~16.0~~	*22.9
Female	10	1	91.9	~~8.1~~	-
Nova Scotia	88	51	57.5	*26.1	*12.1
Male	56	33	48.0	*29.6	*16.9
Female	32	18	75.1	~~19.6~~	~~3.3~~
New Brunswick	47	31	67.0	~~16.3~~	~~12.7~~
Male	32	20	*57.7	~~16.6~~	~~19.5~~
Female	15	11	84.1	~~15.9~~	-
Quebec	113	338	49.3	29.2	*20.8
Male	74	235	45.2	*31.9	*21.9
Female	39	103	*58.8	*23.1	~~18.1~~
Ontario	121	445	49.4	*22.1	*21.5
Male	78	300	43.8	*21.2	*24.6
Female	43	145	61.0	*23.9	~~15.1~~
Manitoba	53	40	49.4	*28.9	*19.3
Male	34	29	*49.5	~~20.6~~	*26.5
Female	19	11	*49.1	*50.9	-
Saskatchewan	44	35	59.2	~~9.7~~	*26.4
Male	29	28	*55.9	~~9.1~~	*29.0
Female	15	8	*71.0	11.8	17.2
Alberta	70	119	*31.5	*36.7	*26.2
Male	48	90	*29.1	*39.7	*27.1
Female	22	30	~~38.5~~	~~27.8~~	~~23.6~~
British Columbia.	109	230	49.5	*20.8	*28.3
Male	66	135	*41.6	*20.2	*35.8
Female	43	94	60.7	*21.7	~~17.5~~

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 20 -
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHICH USED SELECTED ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY PROVINCE AND SEX, AGE 15+, CANADA, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Marijuana or hash		Cocaine or crack		LSD, Speed or Heroin	
			Ever	Last year	Ever	Last year	Ever	Last year
Canada	11,634	20,285	23.2	6.5	3.5	1.4	4.1	*.4
Male	5,291	9,920	28.9	8.9	4.5	2.0	5.1	*.5
Female	6,343	10,365	17.7	4.1	2.7	*.8	3.1	~~.3~~
Newfoundland	961	427	18.1	4.5	~~.9~~	~~.5~~	*1.2	~~.5~~
Male	446	211	25.1	*6.8	~~1.6~~	~~.8~~	*2.2	~~.9~~
Female	515	216	11.3	*2.3	~~.1~~	~~.1~~	~~.2~~	~~.1~~
Prince Edward Island	828	98	17.9	4.7	~~1.0~~	~~.4~~	*2.4	~~.5~~
Male	412	48	24.6	*7.2	~~1.6~~	~~.7~~	*3.3	~~.7~~
Female	416	50	11.4	~~2.3~~	~~.3~~	-	1.5	~~.4~~
Nova Scotia	1,259	690	22.8	7.4	*1.4	~~.6~~	*1.8	~~.2~~
Male	557	336	27.9	9.8	*2.1	~~.8~~	*2.9	.3
Female	702	354	17.9	5.1	~~.8~~	~~.4~~	~~.8~~	-
New Brunswick	812	552	21.1	5.7	1.8	~~.7~~	*4.5	~~.3~~
Male	386	269	26.7	*7.6	~~2.0~~	~~.8~~	*6.6	~~.5~~
Female	426	283	15.7	*3.9	~~1.7~~	~~.5~~	*2.5	~~.2~~
Quebec	1,808	5,237	21.3	6.5	4.1	2.0	3.2	~~.4~~
Male	789	2,541	27.4	9.2	5.1	*2.9	*3.7	~~.4~~
Female	1,019	2,697	15.6	*3.8	*3.0	*1.1	*2.6	~~.4~~
Ontario	1,974	7,486	21.7	5.9	2.8	1.1	4.1	~~.3~~
Male	899	3,653	26.9	8.2	*3.6	1.9	5.0	.7
Female	1,075	3,832	16.9	*3.8	*2.0	~~.3~~	*3.3	-
Manitoba	947	830	22.3	4.8	*1.9	~~.5~~	3.8	~~.4~~
Male	418	406	29.0	*7.1	*2.8	~~.7~~	*5.4	~~.5~~
Female	529	425	15.9	*2.5	~~1.0~~	~~.2~~	*2.2	~~.3~~
Saskatchewan	921	748	21.2	4.7	*2.5	~~1.1~~	*3.6	~~.3~~
Male	412	370	28.3	*7.5	*4.0	~~1.9~~	*5.8	~~.4~~
Female	509	378	14.2	~~2.0~~	~~1.1~~	~~.4~~	~~1.4~~	~~.2~~
Alberta	992	1,826	27.8	6.5	3.7	*1.1	5.5	~~.7~~
Male	460	911	34.9	9.8	*4.8	~~1.4~~	*7.1	~~1.1~~
Female	532	916	20.7	*3.3	*2.5	~~.7~~	*3.9	~~.3~~
British Columbia	1,132	2,390	30.7	9.6	7.2	*2.1	6.1	~~.8~~
Male	512	1,174	35.5	11.5	8.0	*1.9	*7.0	~~.7~~
Female	620	1,215	26.1	7.8	*6.5	*2.4	*5.2	~~.9~~

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 21 -

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHICH USED SELECTED ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Marijuana or hash		Cocaine or crack		LSD, Speed or Heroin	
			Ever	Last	Ever year	Last	Ever year	Last year
Marital Status								
Total								
Population	828	98	17.9	4.7	~~1.0~~	~~0.4~~	*2.4	~~.5~~
Male	412	48	24.6	*7.2	~~1.6~~	~~.7~~	*3.3	~~.7~~
Female	416	50	11.4	~~2.3~~	~~.3~~	-	~~1.5~~	~~.4~~
Married	465	60	14.2	~~2.5~~	~~.3~~	-	~~1.0~~	-
Male	241	30	19.2	~~3.1~~	~~.3~~	-	~~2.3~~	-
Female	224	29	*8.9	~~1.9~~	~~.3~~	-	~~1.4~~	-
Separated	37	3	*18.5	~~3.4~~	~~4.8~~	~~1.9~~	~~3.1~~	-
Male	12	1	~~5.7~~	-	~~5.7~~	~~5.7~~	-	-
Female	25	2	~~24.8~~	~~5.1~~	~~4.3~~	-	~~4.6~~	-
Divorced	35	3	*28.8	~~4.9~~	-	-	~~2.8~~	-
Male	15	1	~~48.1~~	~~8.3~~	-	-	~~3.1~~	-
Female	20	2	~~16.0~~	~~2.6~~	-	-	~~2.6~~	-
Widowed	74	6	~~1.8~~	~~1.8~~	-	-	-	-
Male	17	1	~~4.8~~	~~4.8~~	-	-	-	-
Female	57	5	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	-	-	-	-
Never married	217	27	28.5	*10.4	~~2.3~~	~~1.1~~	~~4.1~~	~~1.9~~
Male	127	15	36.9	*16.6	~~4.2~~	~~2.0~~	~~6.1~~	~~2.2~~
Female	90	12	*18.6	~~3.1~~	-	-	~~1.8~~	~~1.5~~

- Data not available
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed

SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 22 -

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHICH USED SELECTED LICIT DRUGS IN THE MONTH PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY PROVINCE AND SEX AGE 15+, CANADA, 1989

	Sample Size N	Pop. Est (000s)	Sleeping Pills	Tranquillizers such as Valium	Diet pills /Stimulants	Anti depressants	Codeine demerol morphine
Canada	11,634	20,285	3.6	3.1	.9	2.0	5.0
Male	5,291	9,920	2.5	1.8	*.5	1.5	4.3
Female	6,343	10,365	4.6	4.3	1.2	2.4	5.7
Newfoundland	961	427	*2.1	*1.6	.4	*1.4	4.4
Male	446	211	2.1	.6	.7	1.3	*4.2
Female	515	216	*2.2	*2.5	.1	1.5	*4.6
Prince Edward Island	828	98	*1.9	*2.2	.5	1.5	*2.8
Male	412	48	1.6	2.2	.6	1.4	*3.3
Female	416	50	2.2	2.2	.4	1.6	2.3
Nova Scotia	1,259	690	*2.3	3.4	.8	*2.9	4.9
Male	557	336	1.9	*3.6	.5	1.5	*4.2
Female	702	354	*2.7	*3.2	1.0	*4.2	*5.6
New Brunswick	812	552	*3.2	*3.9	.7	1.3	*3.4
Male	386	269	2.4	1.9	.7	.9	*4.2
Female	426	283	*4.0	*5.8	.6	1.7	*2.6
Quebec	1,808	5,237	4.5	4.3	*.6	2.2	*1.7
Male	789	2,541	*2.9	*2.5	.4	*1.6	*1.6
Female	1,019	2,697	6.1	5.9	.8	*2.8	*1.8
Ontario	1,974	7,486	3.4	3.3	*1.1	1.9	6.3
Male	899	3,653	*2.4	*1.6	.6	*1.4	5.4
Female	1,075	3,832	4.3	4.9	*1.7	*2.3	7.2
Manitoba	947	830	*3.4	*2.3	.9	*2.4	5.9
Male	418	406	*3.1	1.1	.8	*2.4	*4.9
Female	529	425	*3.7	*3.4	1.1	*2.4	*6.8
Skatchewan	921	748	*1.9	*1.3	.7	*1.8	5.2
Male	412	370	1.6	.6	1.0	*2.6	*4.0
Female	509	378	*2.3	2.1	.5	.9	*6.4
Alberta	992	1,826	*3.4	*2.1	.6	*1.6	7.6
Male	460	911	*3.5	1.2	.5	1.0	*6.3
Female	532	916	*3.2	*3.0	.7	*2.2	8.9
British Columbia	1,132	2,390	3.7	*1.5	.9	*1.8	6.7
Male	512	1,174	*2.0	1.4	.5	1.2	*5.5
Female	620	1,215	*5.4	1.5	1.3	*2.4	7.8

\- Data not available
* High Sampling variability
-- Data Suppressed
SOURCE:HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 23 -

PERCENT OF POPULATION WHICH REPORTED A FRIEND HAVING A DRUG PROBLEM, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est. (000s)	Friend Ever Had a Drug Problem? Yes	No	Not Stated
			21.5	78.0	~~0.5~~
ALL 15+	828	98	21.9	77.4	~~.6~~
Male	412	48	21.1	78.5	~~.4~~
Female	416	50			
			31.5	68.5	-
15-34	349	42	29.1	70.9	-
Male	184	21	34.0	66.0	-
Female	165	21			
			18.4	81.5	~~.1~~
35-54	250	31	*18.6	81.4	-
Male	128	15	*18.1	81.7	~~.2~~
Female	122	15			
			*8.9	89.3	~~1.9~~
55+	229	26	*13.3	84.1	~~2.6~~
Male	100	12	~~5.1~~	93.7	~~1.2~~
Female	129	14			

- Data not available.
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed

Source: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, Canada 1989

TABLE 24 -

PERCENT OF POPULATION WHICH REPORTED A FAMILY MEMBER HAVING PROBLEM, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est. (000s)	Family Member Ever Had a Drug Problem? Yes	No	Not Stated
ALL 15+	828	98	10.8	88.5	~~0.7~~
Male	412	48	9.5	89.7	~~.8~~
Female	416	50	12.1	87.3	~~.6~~
15-34	349	42	12.7	86.9	~~.4~~
Male	184	21	*8.2	91.5	~~.3~~
Female	165	21	17.3	82.4	-
35-54	250	31	*12.9	87.0	~~.1~~
Male	128	15	*14.5	85.5	-
Female	122	15	*11.3	88.5	~~.2~~
55+	229	26	~~5.3~~	92.8	~~1.9~~
Male	100	12	~~5.3~~	92.1	~~2.6~~
Female	129	14	~~5.3~~	93.4	~~1.2~~

- Data not available.
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed

Source: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, Canada 1989

TABLE 25 -

PERCENT OF POPULATION WHICH REPORTED A CO-WORKER HAVING A DRUG PROBLEM, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est. (000s)	Co-Worker Ever Had a Drug Problem? Yes	No	Not Stated
ALL 15+	828	98	9.4	89.5	~~1.1~~
Male	412	48	12.8	86.2	~~1.0~~
Female	416	50	*6.1	92.8	~~1.1~~
15-34	349	42	11.1	87.6	~~1.3~~
Male	184	21	*13.2	86.0	~~.9~~
Female	165	21	*9.0	89.3	~~1.6~~
35-54	250	31	*8.7	91.1	~~.1~~
Male	128	15	*12.9	87.1	-
Female	122	15	~~4.5~~	95.3	~~.2~~
55+	229	26	*7.4	90.7	~~1.9~~
Male	100	12	~~12.0~~	85.4	~~2.6~~
Female	129	14	~~3.6~~	95.2	~~1.2~~

- Data not available.
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed

Source: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, Canada 1989

TABLE 26 -
PERCENT OF POPULATION WHICH REPORTED A SPOUSE/PARTNER HAVING PROBLEM, BY AGE AND SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est. (000s)	Spouse/Partner Ever Had Drug Problem? Yes	No	Not Stated
ALL 15+	828	98	~~1.5~~	98.3	~~0.2~~
Male	412	48	~~1.3~~	98.5	~~.2~~
Female	416	50	~~1.8~~	98.1	~~.1~~
15-34	349	42	~~1.2~~	98.8	-
Male	184	21	~~.9~~	99.1	-
Female	165	21	~~1.5~~	98.5	-
35-54	250	31	~~2.5~~	97.5	-
Male	128	15	~~1.3~~	98.7	-
Female	122	15	~~3.7~~	96.3	-
55+	229	26	~~.9~~	98.4	~~.6~~
Male	100	12	~~2.0~~	97.2	~~.8~~
Female	129	14	-	99.5	~~.5~~

- Data not available.
* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Suppressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, Canada 1989

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS SURVEY

Following are the Prince Edward Island results of a telephone survey of Canadian adults (age 15 and over) in 1989 by the Federal Government's Health Promotion Directorate. A comprehensive report has just been published by Addiction Services of Prince Edward Island, author - Jim Killorn.

- Interviews conducted - Canadians - 11,634
  P.E.I.'s - 828

- P.E.I. had the lowest percentage of current drinkers (64%) of any province in Canada and was much lower than the Canadian average (78%). Current drinkers are those who have consumed alcohol at least once in the previous year.

- P.E.I. had the highest percentage of former drinkers (26%) of any province and was much higher than the Canadian results (16%). Also Island adults were third highest provincially in reporting never having drank alcohol.

- Island current drinkers tended to drink less frequently than Canadians and consumed on average less (3.1 to 3.7 drinks per week) than Canadians overall. However, 15% of both Island and Canadian drinkers consumed eight or more drinks in the previous week.

- More P.E.I. males (72%) than females (57%) are current drinkers with only small gender differences occurring under age twenty-five.

- Among current Island drinkers males consumed alcohol more frequently and in greater quantities than female drinkers (4.7 drinks per week to 1.3).

- Only among 20-24 year old females (88%) were Island drinkers as likely to, or more likely to be, current drinkers compared to Canadians (83%).

- Among Islanders those aged 20 to 24 were most likely to be current drinkers (87%) and they consumed the highest average drinks per week (4.3). Those aged 65 and over had the fewest drinkers (34%) with 15-19 year old drinkers reporting the lowest average consumption per week (1.5 drinks). Only among 20-35 year olds did Island current drinkers consume as much as Canadian drinkers.

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- P.E.I. adults with at least some post-secondary education were more likely to be current drinkers. However, current drinkers with less education had a higher average weekly consumption of alcohol.

- The highest percentage of former drinkers in both Canada and the Island was among those with a Grade 12 education or less.

- Islanders who were divorced or never married were most likely to be current drinkers and on average consumed more than other marital categories. Divorced males consumed by far the highest average drinks per week while divorced females had the highest percentage current drinkers but the lowest average consumption.

- 77% of Island drinkers reported never drinking alone while 10% drink alone a few times a month or more.

- Among Island current drinkers 13% reported they had social problems in their lifetime due to their drinking with 8% having these type of problems in the previous year. As well 12% have had physical health problems due to their drinking.

- P.E.I. drinkers were more likely than Canadians to report drinking has at some time affected their home life (10% to 6%) and financial position (9% to 5%).

- In the previous year 17% of Island current drinkers drove within an hour of consuming at least two drinks. This is slightly lower than the Canadian results. Men were much more likely than females to report this type of behavior.

- Problems caused by other peoples' drinking among Islanders:

    - Insulted/Humiliated - 60%
    - Disturbed by loud party or behavior at a party - 36%
    - Serious argument - 38%
    - Passenger with drunk driver - 37%
    - Assaulted - 22%
    - Family problems - 20%
    - Property vandalized - 9%
    - Been in accident - 9%

- A majority of P.E.I. and Canadian adults do not feel it is acceptable to drink enough to feel the effects.

- For all situations surveyed P.E.I. women tend to have more restrictive attitudes toward drinking than do men.

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- About 5% of Island adults are current users of cannabis (marijuana/ hashish) with 18% using it sometime in their lifetime. The proportion of current users provincially is the second lowest in the Country and lifetime users is lowest.

- Those most likely to have used marijuana in their lifetime were men (25%); those who are divorced or never married (29%); and those aged 25 to 34 (43%).

- Less than 3% of Island adults report use of L.S.D., Speed or Heroin in their lifetime. Due to the low number of Islanders reporting Cocaine or Crack use data cannot be reported.

- The use of various prescription drugs, such as Demerol, tranquillizers and sleeping pills in the previous 30 days by Island adults (each less than 3%) was lower than for Canadian adults.

- Islanders knowing someone with a drug problem - Friend - 22%
  - Relative - 11%
  - Co-worker - 9%
  - Spouse/Partner - 2%

- Island adults' opinion on alcohol and drug issues:
  - Prevention and treatment should increase - 73%
  - Expanded alcohol and drug education - 81%
  - Warning labels on alcohol - 78%
  - Increased efforts to prevent serving intoxicated people - 78%
  - Increased government advertising against drinking - 56%
  - Alcohol not sold at corner stores - 82%
  - Liquor store hours increased - 5%
  - Taxes on alcohol should increase - 25%
  - Legal drinking age - Raised - 38%
    - Same - 54%
    - Lowered - 5%
  - Prohibit alcohol advertising on T.V. - 55%
  - Permit alcohol producing companies to sponsor sporting or cultural events - 57%
  - In all questions women were more likely than men to be supportive of policies designed to limit alcohol/drug use.

June 7, 1991

TABLE 27 -

PUBLIC OPINION OF CANADIANS GOVERNMENT POLICY RELATING TO ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE, BY SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989

	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est. (000s)	Responses			
			Increase	Same	Decrease	Don't Know
Taxes on alcohol	825	98	24.8	48.5	16.0	10.7
Male	410	48	20.1	47.6	24.1	*8.2
Female	415	50	29.3	49.3	*8.3	13.1
Beer/liquor store hours	823	97	4.9	71.0	16.8	7.2
Male	408	48	*6.2	76.1	11.1	*6.6
Female	415	50	*3.6	66.1	22.3	*7.9
Legal drinking age	825	98	37.5	53.9	5.1	*3.5
Male	410	48	34.9	55.1	*6.5	*3.6
Female	415	50	39.9	52.8	*3.8	*3.5
Efforts to prevent serving drunks	824	98	78.3	11.4	*3.8	6.5
Male	410	48	75.1	14.3	~~3.1~~	*7.6
Female	414	50	81.4	8.7	~~4.5~~	*5.4
Govt's advertising against drinking	824	98	56.3	29.6	8.4	5.7
Male	409	48	52.0	34.6	*7.1	*6.3
Female	415	50	60.4	24.8	9.6	*5.2
Alcohol & drug education & prevention	825	98	80.8	12.4	~~.9~~	5.9
Male	410	48	78.9	12.9	~~1.0~~	*7.2
Female	415	50	82.6	12.0	~~.7~~	*4.7
Treatment programs	825	98	72.6	18.2	~~.3~~	8.8
Male	410	48	69.9	20.8	~~.3~~	*9.0
Female	415	50	75.3	15.7	~~.4~~	*8.7

* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Supressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989

TABLE 28 -

PUBLIC OPINION OF CANADIANS REGARDING ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY ISSUES, BY SEX, AGE 15+, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1989.

	Sample Size (N)	Pop. Est. (000s)	Yes	No	Don't Know
Should alcohol be sold in corner stores?	826	98	16.3	81.6	*2.1
Male	410	48	26.2	71.6	~~2.1~~
Female	416	50	*6.8	91.2	~~2.1~~
Should alcohol have warning labels?	826	98	77.8	18.4	*3.8
Male	410	48	69.5	26.8	~~3.7~~
Female	416	50	85.7	10.4	~~3.9~~
Should Govt stop alcohol ads on T.V.?	825	98	54.5	36.9	8.6
Male	409	48	47.5	42.3	10.3
Female	416	50	61.1	31.9	*7.0
Should Govt stop alcohol-sponsered events?	826	98	32.5	56.8	10.7
Male	410	48	23.6	67.1	*9.3
Female	416	50	41.2	46.9	12.0
Should possession of marijuana be criminal?	824	98	62.2	27.0	10.8
Male	409	48	58.9	33.3	*7.9
Female	415	50	65.5	21.0	13.6

* High Sampling Variability
-- Data Supressed
SOURCE: HWC, National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1989.